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The China Mail

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1845

No. 19,873

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1926.

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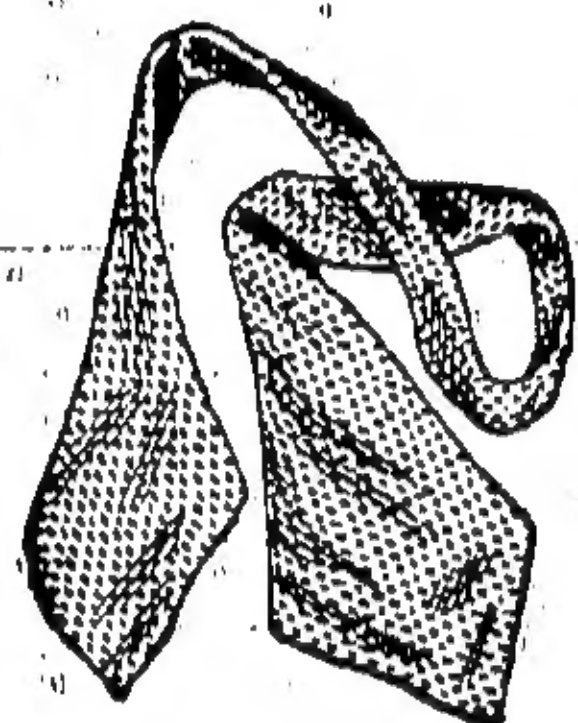
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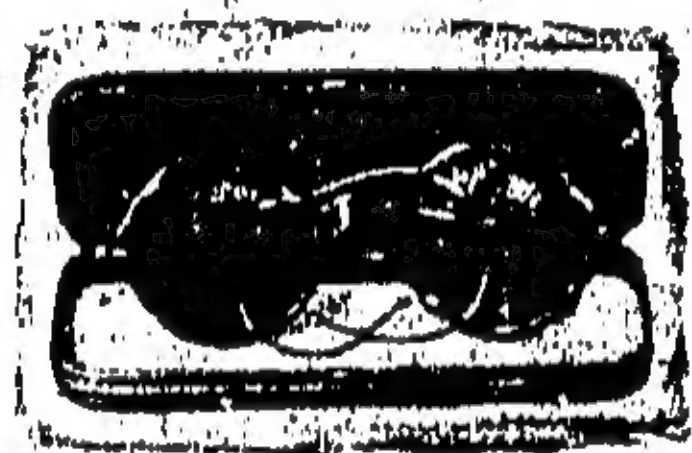
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CHINESE RADIO.

AFTERTHOUGHTS ON LOCAL CONCERT.

"TIPS" FOR FUTURE.

Expert's Views On Possibilities
of Music.

[By Leung Kam-tong]

Having been asked by the "China Mail" to give my views on the possibilities of broadcasting Chinese music, I must begin by emphasizing that I know practically nothing about radio, beyond what I saw and heard at Wednesday's test concert in which I was privileged to take a small part.

First of all I say emphatically that I think it of very little use to install apparatus in a theatre. The sounds, or music, or whatever one pleases to call it, emanating from a Chinese stage, are not in the least amenable to broadcasting for entertainment, simply because our drama (or opera) is fundamentally different from that of the Occident.

Here I should add that I am confining myself to the Cantonese theatre and music.

Four Instruments Enough.
For broadcasting, whether as accompaniment to songs, or as selections, four instruments are ample. They should not be played at high pressure as is necessary on the stage because our theatrical acoustics are so poor and the audience so noisy.

For the singer's main guidance and support I would use the Woo Kum (a two-stringed fiddle of a mellow tone) instead of the Yee Yin (also a two string fiddle, but with thicker strings and therefore more penetrating), which occupies the place of "leader" both in a theatrical band and in an orchestra.

But nearer to the microphone, I suggest putting a dulcimer. A dulcimer is on the basis of a harp laid flat—brass strings fastened on a wooden sound-box, played by striking the strings with two thin strips of bamboo peel. Under ordinary auditory circumstances, the dulcimer is the sole accompaniment and it is played by the singer (soloist). Having brass strings which are very "soft" the dulcimer ought to be entirely free from blurs in reception, as the vibrations are so mild.

A "Second Violin."
Also closer to the microphone (i.e. between the dulcimer and the Woo Kum) I think there should be a Yee Woo, this also being a two string instrument, but even softer than the Woo Kum by virtue of its smaller drum at the base. The Yee Woo would be to the Woo Kum as the second violin to a first violin. The sounds of both fiddles are not unlike those of the violin.

At some distance from the microphone—because it is the loudest instrument—I think there ought to be a Hau Kwoon, this being a miniature clarinet minus the keys. It is best understood as a bamboo flute with reed mouthpiece, but only a few inches long. The general softness and smoothness of its tones would help and it is always pleasant to the Chinese ear.

"Talking" Voice the Best.
The singer should be only a few inches from the microphone, singing almost directly into it, but with this one qualification. When we sing on the stage, or at concerts, we usually try to do our "loudest" for reasons given above. All singing for radio should be "generously modulated; in fact I would lay down that the normal "speaking" voice be used as I think it will be best heard on a receiving set, with or without loud speaker. The greatest difficulty in Cantonese singing is enunciation, or clarity of "words" as distinct from

(Continued on Page 12.)

CANTON'S TROUBLES.

The Canton Government is reported to have settled the postal strike by offering a subsidy to the workers, who are expected to return to work on Monday.

Further open fights in the city, between rival labour factions, are reported.

A DESERTER.

AMERICAN SOLDIER FROM PHILIPPINES.

LANDED DESTITUTE.

Rufus Horak, aged 24, an American who on his own admission had deserted from the Philippine army, was charged before Major Wilson this morning on two counts.

The first count concerned the non-possession of a passport and the second his being without visible means of subsistence.

Sub-Inspector Fallon applied for the withdrawal of the first charge as he had instructions from the D.C.I., Mr. King, to ask for an order for the defendant's expulsion from the Colony. The defendant had given himself up to the Police after being in the Colony for some six days.

In reply to Major Wilson, Inspector Fallon said that it was usual under the circumstances to apply only for an order for detention.

In reply to another question Inspector Fallon said that if such an order were made, the defendant would have liberty of action at certain hours. The principal object of the Police in regard to the accused was that they might have him continually under observation with a view to getting him deported when the opportunity arose. The Police were awaiting certain confirmation from Manila in the matter of photographs and papers of identification.

It was therefore decided to proceed on the charge of non-possession of passport on which defendant was convicted and sentenced to two months' hard labour.

CANTON'S WAR.

MILITARY REPORT FROM NORTH

A military report from the Hunan front to Canton reads:—
At Yochow, 30,000 of the enemy (Wu Pei-fu's troops) are assembled but there is no central command.

Sung Hok-kang has returned to Hunan and is reorganizing the defeated forces of Ho Yao-chiao (this leader being hostile to Canton, and having been previously defeated). Various other military movements are reported such as the arrival of big numbers at Changsha (some days before the reported evacuation) with the requisite headquarters of brigades, divisions, etc.

Mention is also made of orders to the 4th and 6th divisions to take the field, and of a big conference at Cha Ling between the military and the civil population.

Russian Arms for Canton?

Further news of the extensive war movements in southern China, extending up to the Yangtze valley, is that Russia is sending more help to Canton, and that other warlords are preparing to move.

General Chang Kai-shek is reported to have ordered his 2nd and 3rd armies to advance; his objective being stated to be the entry of Fukien province by two routes.

A cable to the "Wah Tsz Yat Po" says that another shipment of Russian arms and ammunitions is expected shortly at Canton.

A pro-Wu general is believed to have arrived at Amoy to co-operate with the Fukien tuchun and the Chinese naval vessels there in an offensive (against Kwangtung?).

Sinews of War.
The Fukien defence commissioner on the Kwangtung frontier is reported to have sent his artillery to Pingho.

Sun Chuan-fang has ordered the following movements of munitions:—light artillery, mountain artillery, rifles and ammunition from the Shanghai arsenal which is to work at night. Three car-loads (400,000 rounds) of ammunition from Lungwa arsenal.—Kung Sheung Yat Po.

Peking is rumoured to have ordered an inquiry into the movements of M. Borodin, in Hunan province, where he accompanied General Chang Kai-shek.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, no demand, to-day was 2/2 1/16.

ARMS FOR CANTON?

SEIZURE ON BOARD THE FATSHAN.

SHIP'S PAINTER CHARGED.

Charged with unlawful possession of arms, the ship's painter on board the "Fatshan" the ship's painter was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy and formally remanded until Tuesday on the application of Detective Sub-Inspector Moss.

The seizure was made on the outward voyage of the "Fatshan" from Hongkong on Thursday, discovery of a portion of the arms being made when the boat was between Capsimun and Castle Peak.

It had apparently been arranged, that in the vicinity of Taishak Barrier a sampan was to await the arrival of the boat when the ingenious contrivances in which the arms were placed for floating purposes were to be lowered overboard and later picked up by the sampan which was to have a man's hat hoisted on a bamboo pole for purposes of identification. This sampan was in fact, passed by the "Fatshan" after the discovery had been made, also on the downward voyage, apparently still hopeful of the arms being lowered.

The first discovery of arms in the lamptrimmer's room led to a thorough search of the vessel and another consignment was discovered in a fish tub. As a result of information elicited in the course of enquiries the ship's painter was placed under arrest.

The seizure consisted of 20 Mauser Pistols, 12 Smith and Wesson revolvers and 3,200 rounds of ammunition.

ILLEGAL TRAFFIC.

ARE TRAMP CARS A REAL NECESSITY?

CORRESPONDENT'S VIEW.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Sir, — Your correspondent "Safety" evidently has a grudge against the tramp cars, plying for hire in Hongkong. I will ask him the following questions, by your kind permission.

How does he know the C.S.P. has not taken steps to check the "practice"?

"Because "Safety" has been pestered by touts who quote prices, why does he not prosecute them for annoyance? And what about chair coolies, ricksha coolies, flower hawkers etc. who often shout at one?

Re drivers absconding: Do not drivers of cars other than tramps "decamp" as well after a serious accident?

Re allegation of unlicensed drivers: This is a matter for the Police, no matter if the car is private, livery or tramp.

Do only "ignorant" people patronise the tramp cars?

I find the tramps of much use on every occasion. From what I have seen, some of them seem to have taken out "public vehicle" licences. Accordingly, I presume that they pay the usual livery rates. Is any harm done then?

The greater the competition, the lower the prices for the public. Since the tramps have "stands," regular or irregular, I suppose that they are permitted, or at least "known."

From the tone in which "Safety" writes I can only presume that he is a snob with his fleet of private cars. I have seen even real taipans ride in tramps, when necessity arose, so what has your correspondent to say now?

Live and let live is my motto.

Thanking you for inserting this reply on behalf of "ignorant" drivers who are unable to answer for themselves,

Yours, etc.,

CHAN.

Hongkong, August 6.

Memorials of Re-entry by the Crown on Kowloon Inland Lots Nos. 1627 and 2003 have been registered according to law.

The Police Commissioner in Canton is reported to have ordered vigilant supervision over suspected activities in some of the Japanese boarding houses in different parts of Canton city.

CASTLE PEAK.

TEMPORARILY OPEN BY TUESDAY?

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

The work of clearing the one road yet remaining closed to the public since the recent heavy rain—that to Castle Peak—has been proceeding throughout the week and favourable progress has been made.

The work involved is so considerable, however, that it has not been found possible to open the road even temporarily for weekend travellers although the route via Taiipo and Fanling is still available.

A gap of some fifty to sixty feet in the embankment leading to one of the bridges is having to be made good and this is the work which has led to the greatest difficulty experienced. It is anticipated that this work will be completed within four days' time.

There remains only about two days' work on other temporary clearances so it may be predicted with some certainty, that given favourable conditions in the meantime, Castle Peak Road will be open to traffic by Tuesday.

PICKETS SNUBBED.

ALLEGED INTERVENTION OF SOLDIERS.

HONGKONG PASSENGERS.

An "incident" in which a detachment alleged to be soldiers took high-handed action and supposedly snubbed the Strike Pickets' clearing office in Honan is reported from Canton.

It may not be generally known that the strikers have the use of a high building on Honan Island, on the opposite side of the river to Canton city, where they issue permits for certain cargo and passports for passengers to land from Hongkong. A lookout is kept on the Hongkong steamboat from the top of the building.

This week it was alleged that a motor-boat took off from the steamboat one male passenger, eight ladies and a quantity of luggage. The motor-boat had permission to call on the steamboat but not to take off the passengers and their effects.

Action was taken and the motor-boat, passengers and luggage were detained. Three men, dressed like military officers, accompanied by ten or fifteen men armed with Mausers, are alleged to have gone to the clearing office, conducted themselves high-handedly, and finally to have made off with the motor-boat, passengers and luggage.

The report states that the "incident" has been brought to the notice of the Strike Executive and picket headquarters.

ARBITRARY STEPS.

FOREIGN OWNED SCHOOLS IN CANTON.

CHINESE AGITATION.

Arbitrary steps are suggested in a resolution which was to have come before yesterday's meeting in Canton of the Executive Society on Education—steps which aim at the very root of "foreign" schools in Canton and territory.

The proposer is of the opinion that since the Nationalist Government is busy with the present war, decisive measures ought to be adopted by the Society. The proposals include:—

Administrative committees and positions of principals to be confined to Chinese (i.e. in schools now owned or controlled by foreigners).

Land and property vested in such institutions to be turned over to Chinese.

All schools managed by foreigners to be registered with the Government which will appoint one supervisor, from the educational departments, to be continually at the schools and to direct all matters and matters pertaining to administration.

(Syllabus, etc., to conform with Government regulations. Opposition to be overcome by forcible measures if necessary.

HAVE NO FEAR!

"WILD BEASTS" PASS THROUGH HONGKONG.

BUT DIDN'T STAY.

Iguana, Tapir, Otter and Snakes.

Residents who read this week's report of the Hongkong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may have noticed that under the heading of imports for July were 2 otters, 4 iguanas and 6 baskets of snakes.

In the course of their rounds, the inspectors of the Society "cure" even for the ferocious animals of the jungle, teaching the ignorant how to avoid cruelty.

There was also in the monthly report a list under exports. But these strange creatures were not mentioned in this section and the presumption was that they were kept here.

Such is not the case. One need have no fear that returning home late may mean an unwelcome welcome by stray iguana.

At Iguana's Tail!
Not knowing what an iguana was, for a "China Mail" reporter set out to make inquiries.

A gentleman who has roamed the seven seas spoke of having seen many members of this branch of the reptile family in the Philippine Islands. He also confessed to sharing in a meal of the tail the body being inedible. A guess that he hazarded was that these iguanas were brought here to make a special brew of medicinal samshu, as an ingredient in Chinese wine like snakes, monkeys, etc.

The four that came here were each six feet long, fully grown creatures. They awaited transshipment, and were not sent off till this month, hence the absence from the "exports." The consignees are the Zoological Society of Japan, where the assembly is being gradually added to so that their "zoo" is now becoming well known.

Hongkong "Zoo."

The speaker on the subject of an iguana's tail, also told the "China Mail" man about a wild animal entrapment in Gilman Street, where a distributing agent received weird monsters from all parts of the world and delivered them to owners of travelling shows in all parts of China.

Seriously, however, an iguana, not unlike a chameleon, is the most aquatic of the lizard family. They live on marine vegetation, diving under water to do so; and they can stay under for some considerable time without coming to the surface to breathe.

Then somebody suggested that the otters may have been brought here by the Fanling Hunt. Such is not the case, the zoological gardens in Japan also being the destination in this case.

Snakes For Food.

The "Mail" reporter also heard that a tapir arrived a few days ago, to be sent on to San Francisco.

Articles in previous issues of this paper have explained the uses to which snakes are put by Chinese in this Colony and, of course, elsewhere. Snakes form an expensive item in diet—in fact more costly than a luxury. Even the poisonous variety have their value. The spleen is supposed to have great restorative attributes and the "meat" is considered a delicacy.

The import of snakes into Hongkong (from Canton "more far") has been restricted by the strike. But there is also a re-export business, Hongkong dealers sending on shipments to places where the Cantonese emigrate in any number.

As the winter is the snake feast season, it is thought that the batch of six baskets mentioned in the H.K.S.P.C.A. report were either for transshipment, or for making special snake samshu.

WEEK-END WEATHER.

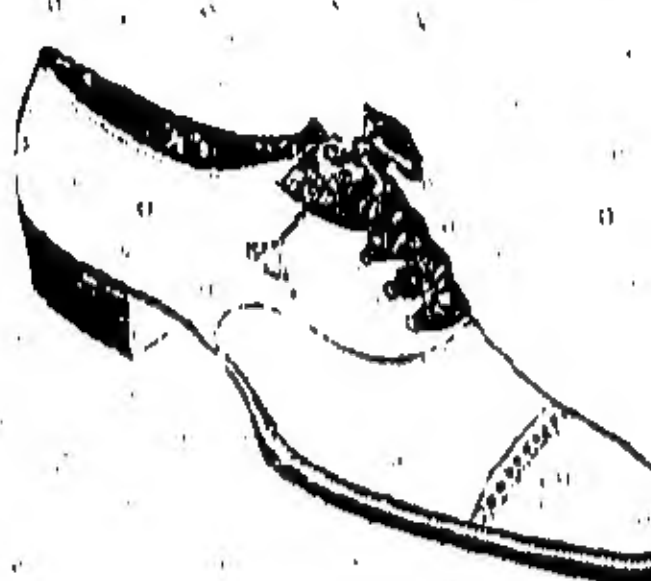
Till noon to-morrow the weather forecast is:—Moderate S.E. winds; variable, showery.

At 11.17 a.m. to-day the Observatory reported:—

Pressure has increased moderately over N.E. Japan and slightly from S.W. Japan to Hongkong. It is nearly stationary elsewhere. A depression covers China and Indo-China and a feeble anticyclone is central between the Bonins and the Loochoos.

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Hongkong, 11th December, 1925.

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Hongkong, 3rd August, 1926.

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Hongkong, 22nd May, 1926.

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A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1925.

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IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., French American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. ROLLIN, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1925.

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C. ARIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1926.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE
MARKET.

The following notes on the Shanghai exchange market deal with the week ending July 24.

The offensive initiated recently by the Shanghai gold dealers, having found but little opposition, developed normally, forming the principal factor for somewhat lower levels for silver prices.

Effective opposition could have been provided by natural factors, foremost amongst which stand exports; but these continue to be remarkably slack, thus assailing the speculators in their doings.

Bar silver prices in London during the entire week remained under 30d. per standard ounce and reached the low figure of 64 1/2 per ounce troy in New York.

A factor of considerable interest is the shipment of 5,800 bars of silver, on July 16 to London, probably with option to return, probably with option to return.

To all appearances the option might be synonymous with the final destination. Besides, the Nanking Mint has consumed about 2,000 bars in the course of the week, thereby making room for imminent new arrivals of bar silver.

Canton Strike and Silver Prices. With the prospective termination of negotiations in connection with the boycott started by Canton against Hongkong, much speculation is rife in Shanghai as to the probable effect which an early settlement might have on the exchange market.

The effective termination of the strike movement will mean resumption of trade relations; these refer with equal force to exports as well as to imports. Therefore the effect can at best be sentimental only.

Which way "sentiment" is going to swing will depend upon the exchange position of the Kiangsu Road speculators, who are never slow in finding good reasons for everything, as long as it suits their book.

Should the terms of the settlement be connected with the granting of a loan to Canton, it goes without saying that the China exchange market is likely to firm up.

Ten Years Ago and Now. In July of 1916 Shanghai banks held about 22 million taels and 15 million dollars in their safes.

Nowadays we are burdened with 65 million taels, just as many millions in the shape of silver dollars, besides a varying quantity of bar silver, of which it is not yet known what their final fate will be—sycee taels or dollars?

As regards the fourfold increase in our dollar stocks we have already explained recently that the enormous expansion in the issue of bank notes makes a corresponding large reserve of minted dollars imperative.

This is an undisputable fact and the main cause for the increase, though overminting plays a small rôle, if one may judge by the low dollar price.

Concerning stocks of sycee taels, matters are somewhat different. Firstly trade has considerably increased during the past decade, making the employment of additional funds necessary; secondly many more banks have been established at Shanghai during recent years, a fact which explains the extended use of sycee taels; thirdly civil strife during the past 18 months has destined Shanghai to act as custodian for funds which would under normal conditions have remained in the interior of the country.

And there is at least one other cause, which up to the present has not received the attention it deserves.

Silver is brought to China by banks who buy the white metal as cover for their local purchases of gold currencies. If a Shanghai bank can find cover locally in the shape of sales of gold currencies, it will, as a rule, prefer to select such cover, because the purchase of silver (the price being known only on the following day) is almost always connected with uncertainty; besides the actual shipment is expensive and cumbersome.

Therefore banks will bring out silver to China only in case of need, or whenever parties turn into disparities, making the acquisition of the white metal a lucrative operation.

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C. C. BARNES, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1926.

Attitude of American Producers.

During recent years conditions in Shanghai have changed, inasmuch as American producers have stationed their own representative in Shanghai with a view of their selling silver to China on behalf of their principals whenever this suits them.

This means that American producers will ship silver to China as soon as they find price levels to their liking. When deciding on shipping silver to China (against cover of U. S. currency bought at Shanghai a day ahead) the American producers do not ponder over the question as to whether China needs additional silver supplies or not.

All they care for is to sell whenever it suits their book.

The action of the American producers is perfectly justified, and transactions are handled in a most businesslike and capable manner. But all this does not prevent China from getting "swamped" with silver supplies at times when these are not welcome.

And the topic itself may help to add to the many causes why so much silver is "buried" at times in Shanghai.

Record of business done during the week: 2/11/9-16 2/10/16-16

U.S. 71% 70%
Yer 67 55 1/2
Gold bars 326.30 320.40
Bar silver 29% 29.9-16

Premium for carrying forward are the same as recorded in last week's report.

P. I. FOREIGN TRADE.

Manila, July 23.—An unprecedented increase in the volume of Philippine trade with other countries, indicative of the growing economic prosperity of the islands, was shown by the June trade report of the bureau of customs, which registered \$5,000,000 more than that of the same period last year.

The June trade this year was \$43,895,882 as compared with \$37,908,121 for June, 1925.

While the balance of trade during the month of June last year was against the Philippines, that of last month was in favour of the islands, the exports having exceeded the imports by over \$4,000,000.

The report showed that the total exports amounted to \$23,982,631, while the imports were \$19,913,251. Last year's imports exceeded the exports by over \$1,000,000.

The biggest trade with any one country last month was carried on with the United States. The Philippine trade with that country totalled \$24,037,844.

The trade with Japan amounted to \$2,388,920, while that with Great Britain was about \$2,488,419.

The most important item of import was cotton cloths, which amounted to \$4,360,740, showing an increase of about \$1,000,000 over that of last year which totalled \$3,313,257.

The other important items of import were manufactures of iron and steel, rice, other cotton articles, naphthas and others.

The most important items of export were sugar, amounting to \$6,110,271, copra, abaca, oils and lumber.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS.

Finance Office statistics of foreign trade during the first six months of this year show a total of \$2,393,181,000, of which \$993,887,000 represents exports and \$1,399,294,000 imports, as under: (Multiples of \$1,000.)

Exports: Food 64,316 200,114
Crude Manufactures (A) 22,929 155,915
Finished Manufactures (B) 41,387 44,199

Imports: Raw Materials 75,576 838,168
Crude Manufactures made from Imported Raw Materials 402,088 192,997
Finished Manufactures made from Imported Raw Materials 428,914 161,968

Miscellaneous 12,993 6,147
Raw materials head the list of imports, and finished manufactures that of exports, both showing a great improvement.

Kobe, July 21.—A worker in the employ of the Asahi Silk Company was arrested in Otsu on a charge of stealing the secret of manufacturing artificial silk and a quantity of a certain liquid bought from a German firm at a cost of 700,000 yen, on condition that the Asahi Company would be liable to pay 5,000,000 yen if the secret were revealed to outsiders.

It seems that the prisoner obtained access to the factory premises and stole the materials which he took to his house of some relatives near Motogawara Station, Shiga Prefecture, where he stayed in hiding, meanwhile experimenting with the material he had stolen.

LONDON BULLION.

In their report on the London bullion market of June 17 Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid state:—

During the past week the silver market has remained very steady at a slightly higher level of prices than that of the previous week, the quotation until to-day having only varied between 30 1/4 d. and 30 3/4 d.

To-day owing to the news regarding the Pittman Act referred to below, there has been an advance to 30 9/16. There has during the last few days been a fair amount of business, chiefly of a speculative nature on China account, but the Indian Bazaars have taken little interest in the market.

Whilst America has both bought and sold in London. There has been a considerable amount of carrying forward their transactions both by bears and bulls, neither of whom appear anxious to liquidate their positions at the present prices.

It is to-day reported by Reuters that the American Senate has finally sanctioned the purchase by the Treasury of 14,500,000 ounces of silver at one dollar per ounce under the Pittman Act and this no

doubt to some extent explains the firmness of the New York market, but we think this will have only a very temporary influence on the market, these purchases having been well provided for.

Gold.—The arrivals this week from South Africa included 2500,000 in sovereigns which the Bank of England secured and 2600,000 in bar gold of which the Bank secured about £300,000 the remainder being absorbed by India and the Continent though the demand for India was very small.

During the week the Bank has received £800,000 in bars and coin against which £107,000 has been withdrawn.

Tokyo, July 22.—The Norwegian Legation has been informed by the Government at Oslo that on account of the continued appreciation of the Norwegian Krone, the increase in Norwegian import duties, instituted to place the country on a gold basis, has again been lowered by 10 per cent, namely from 40 to 30 per cent. In order, however, to offset the decrease in revenue resulting from the reduction, the permanent addition to all duties, except those on certain necessities and such as are regulated by Treaty, has been increased from 33 1/3 to 50 per cent.

HONGKONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

	July 29, June, June, 1926, 1918, 1914.
Beef Sirloin	牛尾肥 lb. 34 24 12
Prime Cut	牛尾肥 lb. 34 24 12
Corned	牛尾肥 lb. 25 12
Roast	牛尾肥 lb. 34 24 12
Breast	牛尾肥 lb. 28 20 18
Scap	牛尾肥 lb. 28 20 18
Steak	牛尾肥 lb. 34 24 12
Steak Sirloin	牛尾肥 lb. 34 24 12
Sausages	牛尾肥 lb. 40 26 20
Ballock's Brains	牛尾肥 lb. 10 12
Tongue, fresh	牛尾肥 lb. 50 60
Tongue, corned	牛尾肥 lb. 50 60
Head	牛尾肥 lb. 24 18 14
Heart	牛尾肥 lb. 24 18 14
Hump, Salt	牛尾肥 lb. 12 10 12
Feet	牛尾肥 lb. 12 10 12
Kidneys	牛尾肥 lb. 30 20 22
Liver	牛尾肥 lb. 24 18 14
Tripe	牛尾肥 lb. 8 7
Calf's Head & Feet	牛尾肥 set \$1.20 \$1.00 \$1.00
Mutton Chop	牛尾肥 lb. 50 28
Leg	牛尾肥 lb. 50 28
Shoulder	牛尾肥 lb. 48 24
Saddle	牛尾肥 lb. 50 28
Pig's Chittlings	猪尾肥 lb. 28 27
Brains	猪尾肥 lb. 12 12
Feet	猪尾肥 lb. 28 15 18
Fry	猪尾肥 lb. 22 20
Head	猪尾肥 lb. 15 10 10
Heart	猪尾肥 lb. 15 10 10
Kidneys	猪尾肥 lb. 15 10 10
Liver	猪尾肥 lb. 50 30 24
Pork Chop	猪尾肥 lb. 48 25 28
Leg	猪尾肥 lb. 48 25 28
Loin	猪尾肥 lb. 52 60 70
Fat or Lard	猪尾肥 lb. 24 21
Sheep's Head & Feet	猪尾肥 set 65 60 70
Heart	猪尾肥 lb. 12 8 7
Kidneys	猪尾肥 lb. 15 12 10
Liver	猪尾肥 lb. 50 26 25
Sucking Pigs, to order	猪尾肥 lb. 25 25 22
Suet, Reef	猪尾肥 lb. 84 20 18
Mutton	猪尾肥 lb. 50 28 24
Veal	猪尾肥 lb. 38 20 19
Sausages	猪尾肥 lb. 40 20 20
No. 1.	

Fish.

Barbel	魚尾肥 lb. 35 19 24
Bream	魚尾肥 lb. 32 20 16
Catfish	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Codfish	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Crayfish	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Dab	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Dace	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Dog Fish	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Eels, Conger	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Fresh Water	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Yellow	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Frogs	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Garoupe	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Gudgeon	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Herrings	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Halibut	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Lobsters	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Mackerel	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Monk Fish	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Mullet	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Oysters	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Parrot Fish	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Pike	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Plaice	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Pomfret, Black	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Pomfret, White	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Prawns	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Ray	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Rock Fish	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Roach	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Salmon	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Shark	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Shrimp	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Sole	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Tench	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Turbot	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16
Turtles, small, fr. water	魚尾肥 lb. 36 18 16

HONGKONG TIDE.

The tide-table given below has been obtained by aid of the Tide-predicting Machine, which includes 40 components for the better prediction of tides, from the result of the analysis of the tidal observations, taken at the Kaulons tidal observatory under the direction of Dr. Doberck during the years 1887, 1888, and 1889.

The times and heights are given for Kaulung; but they may be used for the Victoria Naval yard and Aberdeen, the differences being very small.

The times of high and low-water must not be considered to coincide with the times of slack-water and change of current, the two

August 6 to 12, 1926.

	High Water	Standard Times	Lower Water	Standard Times
Aug 6	6 m 7 38	6.8	0 m 48	8.4
Aug 7	7 m 9 48	7.0	1 m 31	8.3
Aug 8	8 m 10 2	7.2	2 m 30	8.2
Aug 9	9 m 10 58	7.4	3 m 12	8.1
Aug 10	10 m 11 44	7.6	4 m 39	8.0
Aug 11	11 m 12 30	7.8	5 m 43	7.9
Aug 12	12 m 13 16	8.0	6 m 48	7.8

Poultry.

	July 29, June, June, 1926, 1918, 1914.
Chicken	雞尾肥 lb. 60 30 31
Capon, Small	雞尾肥 lb. 55

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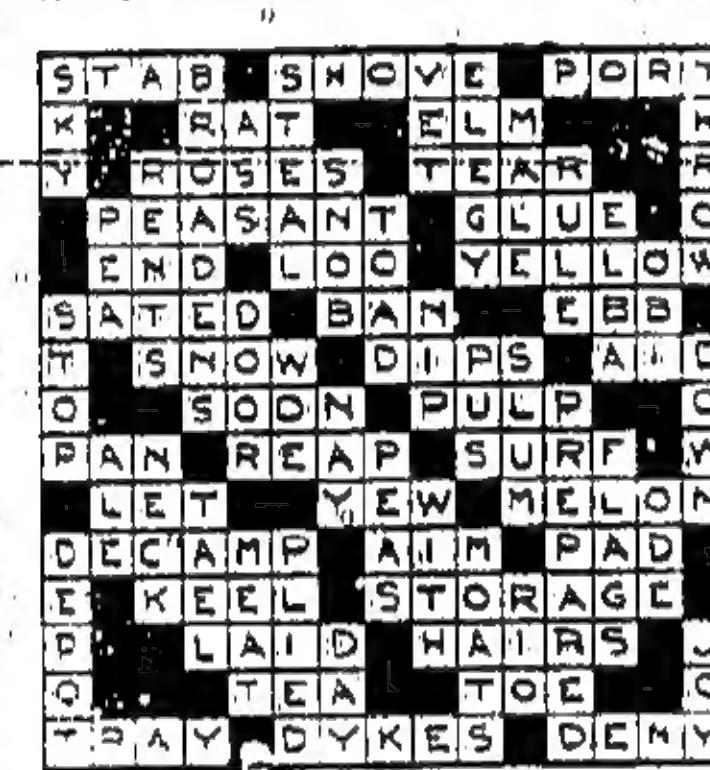
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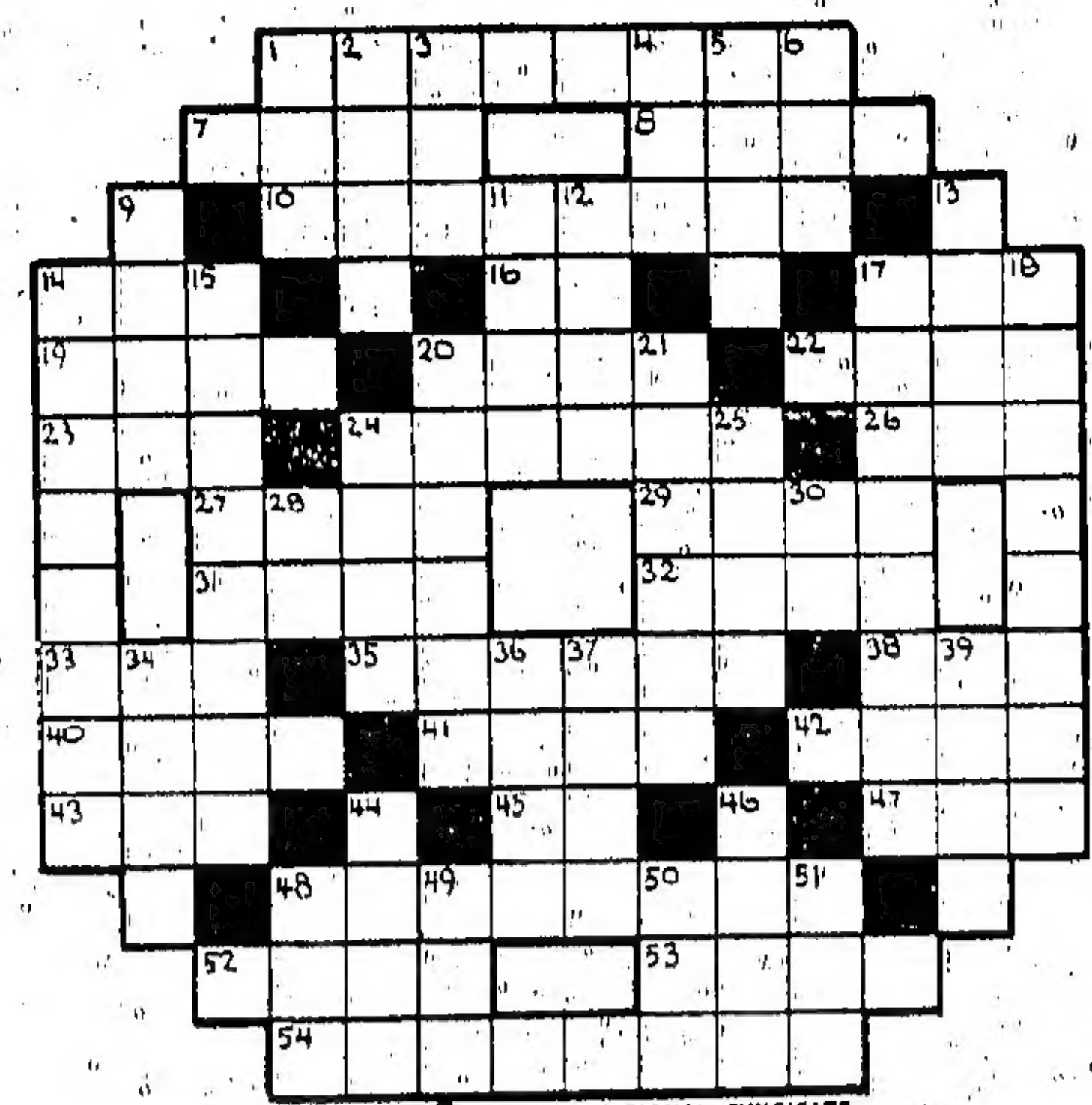
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YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



OUR CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



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- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| HORIZONTAL
1—One tenth of a gram
7—Queen of the gods (Gr. Myth.)
8—To inaugurate
10—Famous French general
14—Derived
16—Latin for "that is" (abbr.)
17—Labrador (abbr.)
19—Pernicious
20—As well as
22—To enroll, as voters
23—Ensnare
24—To inculcate gradually
26—Formerly
27—Suspend
29—Calcium oxid
31—To tramp
32—Misfortunes
33—A close relative (abbr.)
38—Moderately | HORIZONTAL (Cont.)
39—Japanese gash
40—Girl's name
41—A shawl
42—So be it
43—Completion
45—Eviate
47—A unit of work
49—One who practices a certain system of medicine
52—River in S. W. United States
53—Desolation
54—An Eastern State of U. S. | VERTICAL (Cont.)
9—Utter wildly
11—Greasy liquids
12—For fear that
13—Wan
14—Intelligent
15—Restrain
17—Secluded
18—Exuding
20—Ministering spirits
21—in a greasy manner
24—Writing fluids
25—A flower
28—Three-toed sloth
30—Millilitre (abbr.)
34—Underwater animal
36—E. Gen. State of U. S.
37—An insect
39—Iceberg
44—Wide-mouth jar
46—Shook
48—Determination
49—Etruscan god
50—A constitution
51—Concealed |
|--|--|---|

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES
Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

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BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
HAMBURG MARU Thursday, 19th August.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.
SANTUKI MARU Wednesday, 25th August.
BANGKOK—Via Saigon.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and Japan Ports.
AFRICA MARU (From Shanghai) Wednesday 18th August.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MOMBASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.
MEXICO MARU Thursday, 12th August.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.
ARGON MARU (From Keelung) End of September.
JAPAN PORTS
SUMATRA MARU Friday, 13th August.
ALASKA MARU Thursday, 19th August.
BINGO MARU Tuesday, 24th August.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.
KAJO MARU Sunday, 8th August Noon.
HOZAN MARU Sunday, 15th August Noon.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
KOTSU MARU Wednesday, 11th August 10 a.m.
TAKAO and KEELUNG.
KOHOKU MARU Saturday, 14th August.
GANGES MARU Wednesday 25th August.
DAIREN via CHEFOO and TSINGTAU.
KINZAN MARU Monday, 23rd August.
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THE C.P.R.
ASKING TENDERS FOR MORE SHIPS.
MR BEATTY IN ENGLAND.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., which owns and controls, in addition to the railway, the company's steamship services, running from Britain to Canada, and across the Pacific from Vancouver to China and Japan, is at present on a visit to Liverpool, having come over from Canada, especially to place the orders in Britain for two passenger liners and five cargo steamers.
In the course of an interview with a representative of "The Journal of Commerce," Mr. Beatty said that the tenders for the new steamers were not all in yet, but would be completed before he left Britain on his return to Canada by the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of France. Tenders had been received from the principal shipbuilding companies of Great Britain, and he would issue an official statement, before his departure, as to which firm had received the contracts for the building of the steamers. The two passenger steamers are to be of 17,000 tons, a little larger than the present "M." ships, which operated between Liverpool and Canada, and when completed, they would be placed in either the Liverpool to Canada, or the Southampton to Canada services.
Both these vessels are to be fitted with single reduction geared turbine engines, and will be oil driven. The type of engine to be fitted to the five cargo steamers, whether Diesel or steam, had not yet been settled, but the specifications set out in the tenders were for the alternative type, and they would decide, on receipt of the tenders, which system to adopt. Hitherto, they had built steamers on the Tyne, at Belfast, and on the Clyde, where their principal shipbuilding had been carried out.
As regards the building of the passenger liners, these will undoubtedly be constructed in British yards, but Continental firms might tender for some of the freight tonnage. No German firms had yet tendered for any of this new tonnage, although the Germans had been able to cut prices very much in the iron and steel industry. The placing of the orders for this new tonnage represented the great faith that the Canadian Pacific Company had in the development of the trade between Britain and Canada, and he thought that their hopes in this direction would be justified. These orders, when placed, would represent something in the neighborhood of £3,000,000, and naturally the principal British shipbuilding firms were anxious to obtain this new business, as they had had for some months a very lean time in the way of new orders.

On the question of the general conditions in Canada, and the prospects for emigration, Mr. Beatty said conditions were improving. They had had three good crops, both in money value and volume, and the prospects for this year are excellent. The moisture is an important factor in their crops, and the conditions this year, in that respect, are good.
The number of emigrants dealt with this year so far is very much in excess of last year, but not as great as they would like. They had absorbed, before the war, each year, between 300,000 and 400,000 new people, and they hoped they would soon again approach that figure. They had not yet been able to do it, but the prospects were improving, although the emigrants were not coming forward as rapidly as they expected them.
Asked whether there were any contemplated managerial changes on the European side of the concern, Mr. Beatty said that these were not under consideration at the present time.

Washington, July 17.—News despatches from San Francisco report the establishment of a new shipping service by the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha on the Pacific between the Orient and the West Coast of America. The service will begin with the sailing of the Montreal Maru on October 18. It is intended to put four vessels in service, for Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and other North China ports. The Yamashita line will operate outside the Pacific west-bound conference.

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PORTUGUESE SHIPS.
NEW PROPOSALS FOR PROTECTION.
MONOPOLY FOR STATE CARGOES.

The Portuguese Parliament has at present under consideration a bill which if adopted will very materially strengthen the measures of discrimination already in operation in favour of the national flag, and create a monopoly for the transport of State cargoes. The main provisions of the Bill, which is supported by the Commission for the Defence of the Mercantile Marine, are as follows:—
An expert organisation is to be created composed of technical and professional persons well acquainted with all questions relating to the mercantile marine. This body will study and propose for adoption all measures which may be advantageous to commercial shipping and the fishing industry.

All the charges pertaining to the administration of the Port of Lisbon should be reduced by at least 50 per cent.
In all the port capitulations of Continental Portugal, of the adjacent islands and of the colonies, the charges relating to inspections, surveys, visas on the log-book, certificates, etc., and all other costs and charges bearing upon national ships, should be reduced by 50 per cent.

A commission shall be appointed to fix the number of officers and seamen necessary on each ship, according to the nature of its traffic.

A time-table for labour on board shall be drawn up, taking into account and consideration the corresponding regulations on foreign ships, with a view to placing the Portuguese mercantile marine on a footing of equality with its foreign rivals.

All taxes, dues and imposts bearing upon rigging and other articles necessary for the mercantile marine and fishing shall be abolished.

Purchase of Ships Abroad.

The acquisition of ships abroad by the Portuguese mercantile marine, either for the purposes of commercial traffic, or for any other form of industry whatever, such as fishing, etc., shall be entirely free.

For all goods coming from abroad and transported by national ships, there shall be a reduction of 20 per cent. from all the existing dues and surtaxes.

The present reduction of 20 per cent. from dues and surtaxes in favour of goods shipped in national vessels and destined for foreign ports shall be increased to 40 per cent.

The benefits and reductions of import duties for goods coming from the colonies and transported by national ships, as well as the benefits and reductions of export duties on national merchandise conveyed to the colonies by national ships shall be doubled.

The industrial contributions by national shipowners shall be completely abolished.
The obligatory surveys, by the Surveys Commission of the captaincy of the Port of Lisbon shall be abolished in the cases of ships which have been classified by Lloyd's Register, the Norske Veritas, British Corporation, Bureau Veritas, Germanischer Lloyd, American Record, &c., seeing that the repairs demanded by the captaincy are not recognised abroad, because that captaincy has not and cannot have the status of an organisation competent for the purposes of classification.

The consular dues and taxes at the port of loading shall be reduced by 50 per cent. for all goods loaded on national ships.
All cargoes for account of the State, whether for export or import shall be carried on national ships, and only by way of exception on foreign ships when no national tonnage is available.

THE "RENGAM" DISABLED.

The British motor vessel "Rengam" was towed into Singapore on July 30 by the steamer "Kelata." The "Rengam," a small vessel on the Singapore-Muar run, lost her propeller near Tanjong Toko on the morning of the 24th, and she was taken in tow on to Muar by the Ban What Soon. On her arrival, she went into dry dock at Keppel Harbour for repairs.

On July 12 the K.K. liner Dover Maru (8,128 tons) from Takao, Formosa, cast anchor outside Yokohama harbour, when the Oregon and Oriental liner Las Vegas (5,403 tons) came along and collided with her, the bow of the Las Vegas piercing the Dover Maru's port side and making a big hole thirty feet in length from the bridge down to the water-mark, five feet in width, and a foot in depth. The bow of the Las Vegas was bent. The Japanese vessel was soon taken to the Asano Dockyard. Her damage appeared to be very serious.

B/L PRACTICE.
MANCHESTER ASSOCIATION'S STATEMENT.
ON JAPAN SILK.

A practice common in the East, particularly with regard to silk from Japan to American coast ports, of issuing shipped bills of lading, although the goods to which these relate have not actually been put on board the vessel, is the subject of some interesting statements published by the Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters. The British Association of Japan wrote as follows to the Council of the Manchester Association:—
"It is quite true that 'shipped' bills of lading are issued for goods before they are actually loaded on board vessels in Japanese ports. The question of the legality of this practice in Japan has never been fought out in the Courts but eminent counsel are firmly of the opinion that shipping companies are in order in doing this. The Blue Funnel and the American Shipping Board Lines are the only shipping companies who refuse to adopt this dangerous custom.

Practice Condemned.
"We cannot hold out any hope of the custom being discontinued, although strong efforts are being made in influential quarters to effect reforms."

"The practice is condemned by British shipping managers generally, but, unfortunately, the matter is one of those which are unfavourably affected by competition. Some shipping lines are ready to issue shipped bills in this way and others are compelled to follow suit. The trouble, says the writer of City Notes in 'The Times,' is due, apparently, to financing, since merchants may find it easier to secure finance when bills are issued showing that goods have been placed on board, although this is not the fact. Marine underwriters are concerned in the question. Delays might easily occur between the issue of shipped bills and the actual shipment of goods. It would seem to be desirable, in the interests of commercial morality, that some other method of attaining the objects than the issue of incorrect documents, should be devised."

TO AID ALBA.

STEAMER WHICH STRUCK REEF BADLY HOLED.

Manila, August 2.
The Atlantic Gulf and Pacific company boat "Salvager," left yesterday at 12 o'clock to help in getting the "Nuestra Señora de Alba," inter-island boat belonging to the Hercules Lumber Company, off the reef in Davao gulf on which it was stranded on Thursday evening. The "Salvager" is expected to reach the stranded vessel about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

A wireless message received yesterday from the Fernandez Hermanos steamer "Luzon," which is standing by, says that the "Alba" has holes in both the starboard and port sides. The hold is full of water, and the engine and dynamo rooms are both under water. Part of the cargo has been taken out on "Luzon" Stevedoring Company lighters. The three passengers already are in Davao.
The "Nuestra Señora de Alba" formerly was the United States transport Liscum, and before that was known as the San Juan. The vessel is strongly built, and if fair weather keeps up probably can be brought to Manila. She is insured for P100,000 with the Union Insurance Company of Canton.

A SHIP'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

On the arrival in Colombo of the "Roserie" from Calcutta, the captain related an exciting incident, which took place on the Hooghly. It was a perfectly calm day and the vessel was preparing to sail, when suddenly the river rose and huge waves swept over the vessel's deck. Eight members of the crew, who were on deck at the time, were dashed against the railings. One of the number, the Quarter-Master of the ship, fell overboard and was mortally injured by coming in contact with the side of the ship. He was picked up in a serious condition and transferred to a B.I. vessel, which had a surgeon on board. The conditions soon improved and the "Roserie" got away safely.

The first three months of 1926 show a serious falling off in Danish shipping as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. There were 8,100 less vessels calling at Danish ports and a tonnage reduction of 102,000 tons. Cargo discharged was lower by 26,000 tons and the cargo loaded dropped 127,000 tons below last year's mark for the period.

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1926.
Empress of Asia, Aug. 10, Aug. 22, Aug. 25, Aug. 28, Sept. 6
Empress of Canada, Sept. 3, Sept. 5, Sept. 8, Sept. 11, Sept. 20
Empress of Russia, Sept. 16, Sept. 10, Sept. 22, Sept. 25, Oct. 4
Empress of Asia, Oct. 14, Oct. 17, Oct. 20, Oct. 23, Nov. 1
Empress of Canada, Oct. 20, Oct. 31, Nov. 3, Nov. 6, Nov. 15
Empress of Russia, Nov. 11, Nov. 14, Nov. 17, Nov. 20, Nov. 29
(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).
HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE.
Leave Arrive Leave Arrive
HONGKONG MANILA MANILA HONGKONG
Aug. 11 Aug. 13 E/Asia Aug. 14 Aug. 16
Aug. 25 Aug. 27 E/Canada Aug. 28 Aug. 30
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PROJECTED SAILINGS
of the
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Sandakan Arrival TUESDAY Aug. 3
Departure WEDNESDAY Aug. 4
Lahad Datu Arrival THURSDAY Aug. 5
Departure THURSDAY Aug. 5
Tawau Departure FRIDAY Aug. 6
Semporna Arrival FRIDAY Aug. 6
Sandakan Departure SUNDAY Aug. 8
Arrival SUNDAY Aug. 8
Jesselton Departure THURSDAY Aug. 12
Arrival FRIDAY Aug. 13
Hongkong Arrival TUESDAY Aug. 17
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Queen's Building, Phone C. 282.
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153, Wing Lok Street West. Phone C. 4368.

THE TELEPHONE HANDBOOK.
July—December 1926.
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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tonn	From Hongkong About	Destination
DELTA	8,097	7th Aug. Noon	Miles, Casablanca, London & A'worp
MADEIRA	11,000	11th Aug.	Marselles & London
KALYAN	9,141	14th Aug.	Miles, Calcutta, London, A'worp & Hull
NAGPORE	9,283	10th Sept.	Miles, Calcutta, London, A'worp & Hull
MALWA	10,341	15th Sept.	Marselles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marselles, London, Antwerp & Hull
NOKEA	10,341	10th Oct.	Marselles & London
KHYBER	9,111	30th Oct.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
MANTUA	10,002	13th Nov.	Marselles & London
KARMALA	9,128	27th Nov.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
MADEIRA	11,000	13th Dec.	Marselles & London
DELTA	8,097	26th Dec.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
MALWA	10,341	9th Jan.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
KALYAN	9,141	22nd Jan.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
NOKEA	10,341	5th Feb.	Marselles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	19th Feb.	Marselles, London and Antwerp

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireas, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

SEIRALA	7,841	8th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	13th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKADA	6,349	4th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
SANTHIA	7,754	7th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
THAWA	10,005	1st Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBA	8,018	23rd Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
SHIRALA	7,841	3rd Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,956	12th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
ALBANS	6,956	19th Oct.	
ARAFURA	6,956	26th Oct.	

* Calls at Kolambagan.
Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers, to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TAKADA	6,349	14th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
MALWA	10,341	19th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
THAWA	10,005	21st Aug.	Yokohama only
SANTHIA	7,754	21st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
NELORE	6,953	1st Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
TALAMBA	8,018	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KASHGAR	9,005	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ST. ALBANS	6,950	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
MORRA	10,918	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
NYANZA	7,023	26th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KHYBER	9,111	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ARAFURA	6,950	5th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
MANTUA	10,002	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KARMALA	9,128	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
DEVANHA	8,155	30th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
TANDA	6,956	2nd Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
MADEIRA	11,000	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
DELTA	8,097	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ST. ALBANS	6,950	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
MALWA	10,341	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KALYAN	9,141	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ARAFURA	6,950	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
MORRA	10,918	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KASHGAR	9,005	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-coming steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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Service to SCANDINAVIA & NORTH EUROPE The M.S. "SIAM."

will be loading for Valencia, Marselles, Dunkirk, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian ports on or about:
28th of August.

Further sailings:—	Expected on or about:—	Will leave homeward-bound on or about:—
M.S. "PERU"	28th July	28th September
M.S. "DANMARK"	4th August	19th September
M.S. "KINA"	12th August	26th September
M.S. "ASIA"	10th September	6th October

Subject to change without notice.
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COPENHAGEN.

LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND
CLEARANCES.

THE MORNING LIST.

This morning the following sea-going arrivals at Hongkong were reported:—

Kalyan (5680) Br. from London, Singapore; M. M. & Co.
Seangbee (3784) Br. from Rangoon, Singapore; Tuen Kee, Halvard (1217) Br. from Hongkong; Gibb, Livingston.

Chipsing (1199) Br. from Tientsin, Weihaiwei; J. M. & Co.
Pres. Jackson (8377) Am. from Seattle, Manila; Admiral Line.

Unkai Maru No. 3 (1940) Jap. from Sakito; Mitsubishi.
Sydney Maru (2523) Jap. from Nagasaki, Osaka; N.Y.K.

Calcutta Maru (3213) Jap. from Kobe, Itoilo; N.Y.K.

Departures:
For Shanghai: Munsterland, Shantung, Sarpodon.

For Manila: Pres. Lincoln.
For Saigon: Phoenicph.

For Haiphong: Tonkin.
For Kwong-chow-wan: Sunkong.
For Singapore: Hakata Maru.

For Amoy: Kwangtung.
Clearances:
For Singapore: Delta.

For Shanghai: Kalyan.
For Kobe: Tyndareus.
For Amoy: Tjisalak.
For Manila: Calulu, Gemma.

SHIPS IN PORT.

At 9 a.m. to-day the following numbers of vessels were in port:—

British	25
American	2
Panama	1
German	1
Japanese	5
Chinese	10
Dutch	5
French	2
Norwegian	1
Portuguese	2
	54

RIVER SHOOTING.

When the "Fatshan" arrived yesterday afternoon from Canton she had on board a coolie who is alleged to have been shot by boycott pickets on the Canton River.

The coolie was carrying fish for shipment to Hongkong by the "Fatshan" when a motor boat passed by. One of the pickets opened fire and the coolie was wounded in the high. He was treated on board the "Fatshan," and subsequently transferred to the Government Civil Hospital, when the boat arrived here yesterday.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMER.

The C.P.S., R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" left Yokohama on July 21, and is due at Vancouver on August 9.

To-day the s.s. "Tian" reports:—Sighted a derelict junk, bottom up, awash, in Lat. 21.42.30 N., Long 113.33.30 E.

For going without permission on board the s.s. "Seangbee," while in Hongkong harbour, six Chinese were each fined \$25, or three weeks' hard labour, by the Marine Magistrate this morning.

OBITUARIES.

LIEUT. COM. W. A.
HIGGINS.

The death occurred on August 2 at 3.30 a.m. of Lieutenant-Commander Wilfred A. Higgins, commanding officer of H.M.S. "Teal." Heat prostration was given as the reason for death, the officer having been taken to the Victoria Nursing Home with a high temperature and all the symptoms of heat stroke. He had been feeling unwell for several days preceding on account of the intense heat.

Commander Higgins had been in command of the "Teal" in the Upper Yangtze since April, 1925, having joined her staff in January of that year. He was 33 years old and had served in Home waters during the war, latterly commanding, as lieutenant, a destroyer operating out of the Dover Base.

He had displayed considerable initiative and resource in the difficult district of the Upper Yangtze and for his services was given a short time back the thanks of the Admiralty.

H.M.S. "Teal" has only recently arrived in Shanghai from Chungking for a refit, where, in the latter place, it will be remembered, the loss of another of the ship's officers, the second-in-command, was reported. This officer fell overboard and was drowned.

Commander Higgins was unmarried and a native of London. The funeral took place at the Pansienjao Cemetery in the presence of a large number of friends.

The services both in the chapel and at the graveside were conducted by the Rev. A. G. S. Trivett, M.A., sub-dean of the Holy Trinity Cathedral, and the chief mourners were Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., H.M. Consul-General; Mr. E. G. Jamieson, C.B.E., H.M. Consul; Mr. A. Archer, C.B.E., H.M. Vice-Consul; Lt. R. J. Harrison, R.N., of H.M.S. "Teal"; Lt. Comm. D. Garvey, R.N., H.M.S. "Woodcock"; and Lt. J. W. Hall, R.N., of the same man-of-war. Among those present were Paymaster-Commander J. M. L. Cusack, Engineer-Commander L. G. Sweetlove, Capt. R. C. A. Glunick, R.N., Col. W. F. L. Gordon, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps; Major E. B. McNaghten, D.S.O., Major Robinson, Major McMichael, Capt. Alister Campbell, G. E. Marden, and Lt. Col. Stewart, and Mr. J. J. Keegan.

The pall-bearers were composed of chief petty officers and petty officers of H.M.S. "Teal," and a firing squad of eight bluejackets was detailed from H.M.S. "Woodcock" and "Teal," under Chief Petty Officer Stephenson.

The coffin was draped with the Union Jack, on top of which were carried the deceased officer's hat and sword.

Three volleys having been fired by the firing party, a bugler from the Shanghai Volunteers sounded the "Last Post."

THE REVD. MAX CHAPLIN.

The following appreciation of the late Rev. Max Chaplin and his work is received from Mr. Harry Kingman:—
It was about 14 years ago, in

the half-mile race of the Yale-Princeton dual track meet, that Maxwell Chaplin first came into prominence. Only a Sophomore at the time he was not taken seriously by the middle-distance runners of old Eli but on the home stretch he produced a sprint, which carried him across the line a winner in close to record time.

When I saw Chaplin in his bathing suit the other day, on the morning of July 19 to be exact, he appeared much as I imagine he did when he was winning for the Orange and Black almost a decade and a half ago. He still looked like an athlete. At 2.20 p.m. the following day he was dead of cholera.

Max arrived from Showchow, Anhwei, on the evening of the 18th. He brought with him his tennis racket, some new tennis balls, a baseball glove and ball. Three years ago I put him on third base in an American-Japanese ball game here in Tientsin. Thanks largely to Verne Clair's pitching and to Max's four sizzling hits we won the contest. He seemed anxious to get some more baseball this summer.

A wire has come from the Chinese staff in Showchow. He had "the gift for life sacrifice" say those who worked with him. The people of this land who knew Maxwell Chaplin will not soon forget him, for he was of that order for whose friendship human beings never lose the sense of need. Chaplin was one of the pioneers in the new movement to end war. In 1916 he, along with Kirby Page, was a welfare worker among German prisoners in England.

When he returned to the United States he found his ideas on war very unpopular, but he managed to convince at least a few people that moral problems were not to be solved by the resort to physical force, that ultra-nationalism was a foe of the Christian ideal of the brotherhood of all men, and that one of the greatest crusades in the days of reconstruction which should follow the senseless slaughter of humanity must be the crusade to banish war from the earth.

Chaplin came to China under the Presbyterian Board in 1920 for evangelistic work, being stationed at Hwai Yuen. In 1923 he was called upon to open a new station in Showchow, 70 miles up the Hwai River where in his spare time he constructed a beautiful church, a modern hospital, and two foreign residences. At the dedication of the church, so I have heard, Max kept so in the background that not until later did the Chinese Christians realise that they had failed to honour the one who chiefly deserved the credit for the new building.

KWANGTUNG RIVERS.

Waterlevels (In English Feet)
at 8 a.m.

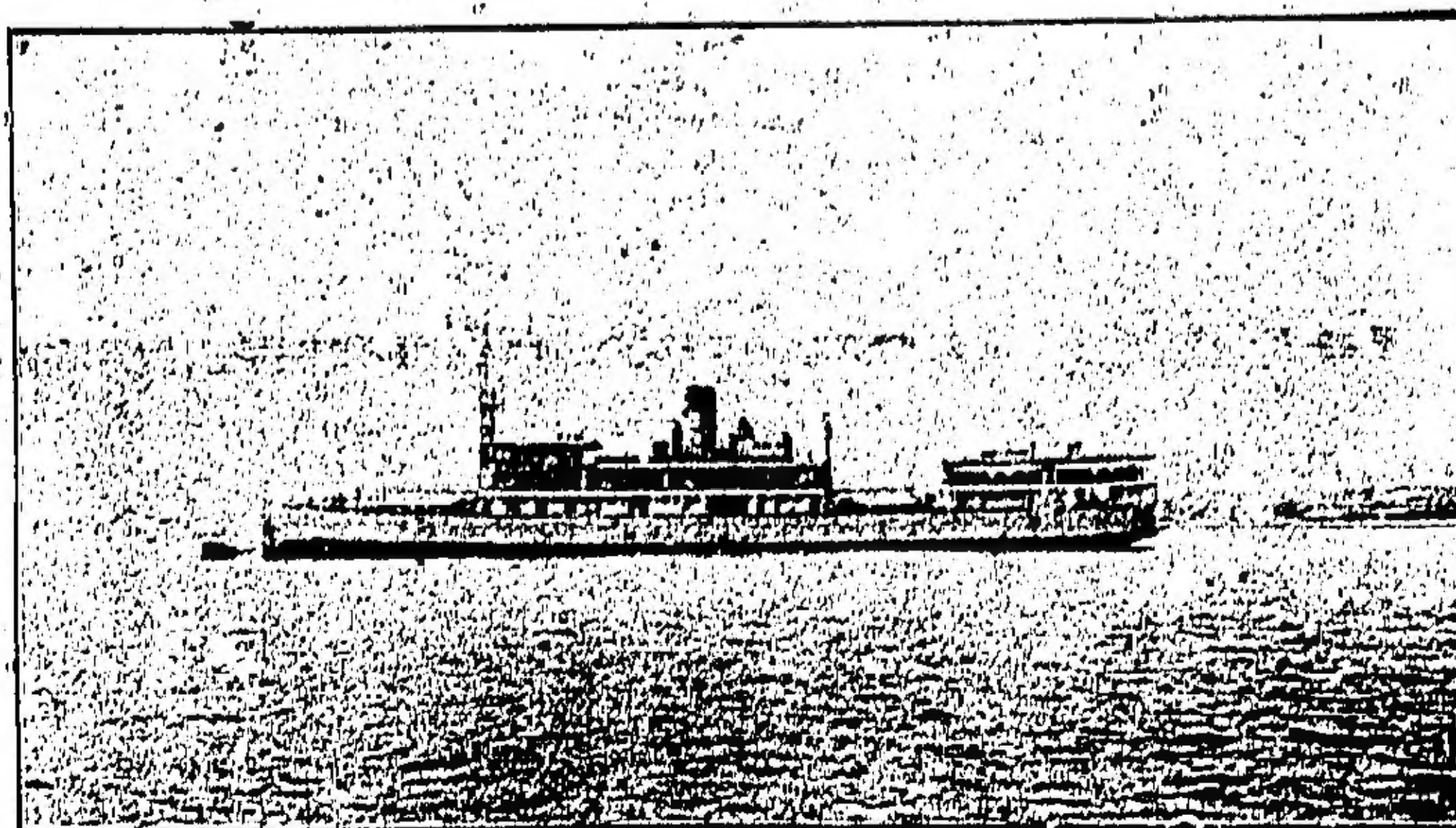
	Aug. 4	Aug. 5
West River at		
Shanghai	+ 27.1	+ 26.7
North River at		
Tsingyuen	+ 6.9	Rising
North River at		
Samshui	+ 16.56	+ 16.24
East River at		
Shanghai	+ 4.5	+ 4.4

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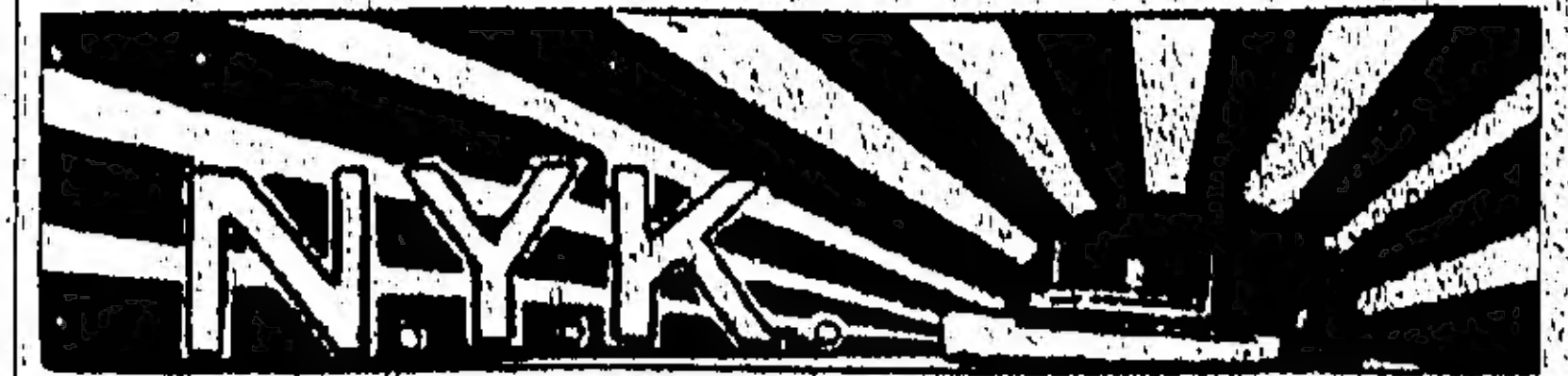
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TENYO MARU	Monday, 9th August, at Noon.
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GINYO MARU	Wednesday, 25th August.
ANYO MARU	Tuesday, 12th October.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.	
SUWA MARU	Saturday, 14th August.
FUSHIMI MARU	Saturday, 28th August.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	
MISHIMA MARU	Wednesday, 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 22nd August.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.	
HAOKDATE MARU	Tuesday, 24th August.
TAKETOYO MARU	Monday, 6th September.
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.	
KAMAKURA MARU	Saturday, 21st August.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.	
AWA MARU	Wednesday, 11th August.
NAGANO MARU	Monday, 30th August.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
TANGO MARU	Saturday, 21st August.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
HAKUSAN MARU	Monday, 9th August.
PENANG MARU	Sunday, 16th August.
TOYOOKA MARU	Monday, 18th August.
KITANO MARU	Tuesday, 24th August.

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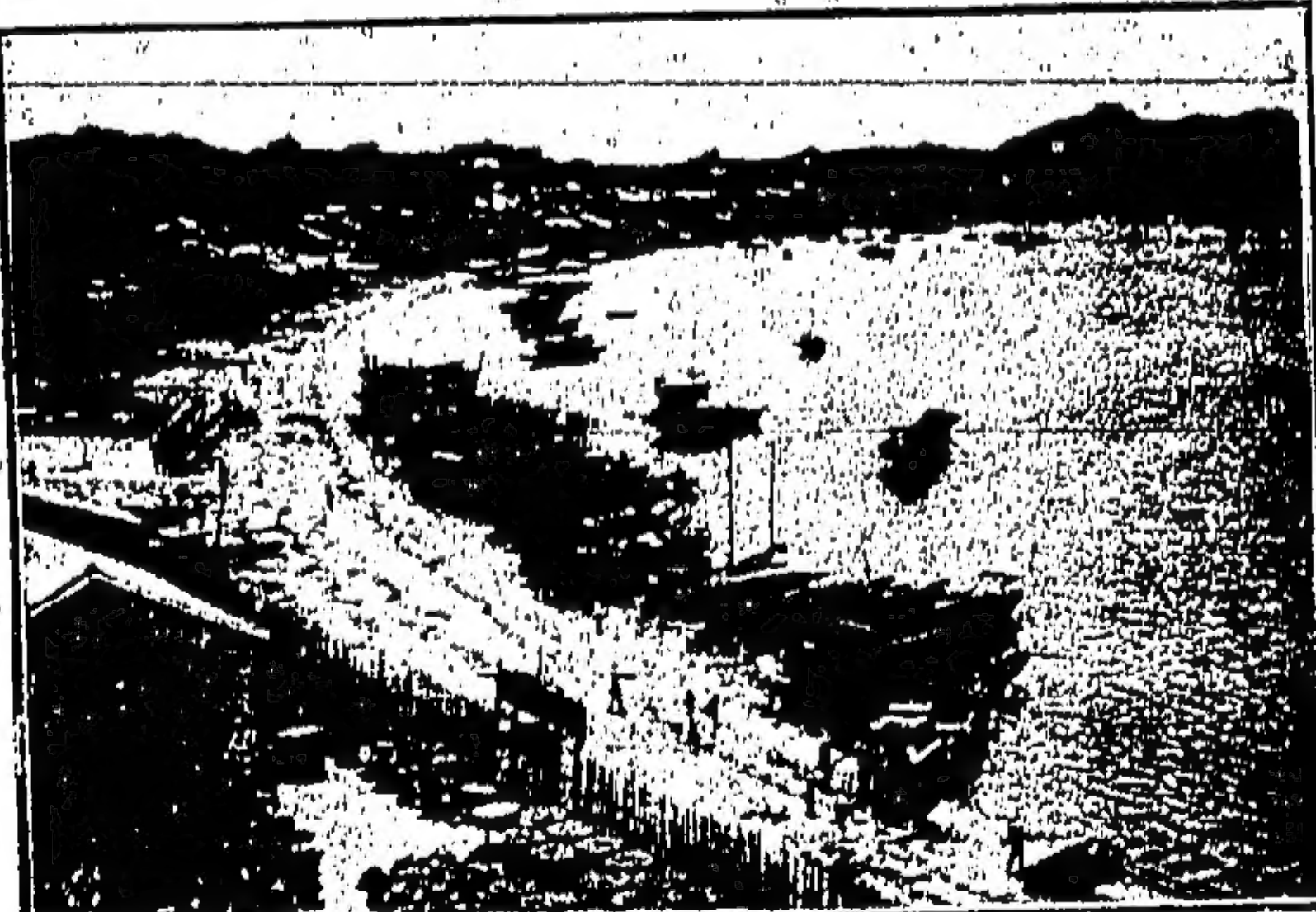
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BIRTH.

BAGGER.—On August 1, 1926, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Bagger, a daughter.

DEATH.

VACHHA.—On July 31, 1926, at St. Mary's Hospital, Shanghai, Mehroo Vachha, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Vachha, of 18 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, aged 15 months.

Hongkong, Saturday, August 7, 1926.

A SATURDAY CAUSERIE.

It is now over a month since restriction of rent on the 1922 basis was removed by the Government and although fears of unfair increases all round have not materialised, this week has seen further correspondence in the Press from which it would appear that in some cases landlords have given notice of very substantial increases. Reference has been made to a public dispensary in Kowloon the rent of which is reported to have been trebled by the landlord. If this is so the Government has no remedy other than to close down the dispensary or remove it elsewhere for although an appeal has been made to landlords to act in a fair manner there is no tribunal to which can be submitted the question as to whether or not the rent charged is fair or unfair. The Kowloon Residents' Association is committed by reason of the referendum some months ago to the championship of the cause of those who press for the institution of a Fair Rents Board but it must be said that very little constructive has been written by the Press correspondents to help them in the task of evolving a practicable scheme of working such a Board. Of whom is the Board to consist? Will it have power to act on a finding that rent has been raised unfairly? Or will it be purely an advisory Board which will have to submit its findings to the Government? These are but a few of the questions which will have to be reckoned with in the consideration of such a scheme.

The successful completion of the first "leg" of Mr. Cobham's flight to Australia may or may not mean that we are within a short distance of passenger flights from Britain to Australia becoming matters of every-day routine but it has certainly demonstrated the worth of British aircraft—Mr. Cobham's machine is the same which he used for his flights to India and South Africa and when he again lands in Britain it will have covered 60,000 miles. Speaking in Singapore, Mr. Cobham was very optimistic as to the future of commercial flying but it must be borne in mind that it was a long time before people became accustomed to railway travel and, as Mr. Ford sorrowfully reflects, there are still quite a number of peasants and working men here and there who do not use motor cars. Some years will probably pass before a Fly-

lead to a greater realisation of the need for co-operation in assisting the Sanitary and Medical authorities, whose task is rendered all the more difficult by the lack of a satisfactory system of centralisation of control. The ordinary non-scientific man might be pardoned under the present lack of systematic control for asking what is the use of following a lot of highly technical ideas and making a point of filling up with cement about a dozen bamboo posts round one's little garden when at the end of the same garden there are open yards of ditch or newly undertaken work over the supervision of which the Sanitary department is probably unable to exercise the slightest control.

Any organisation for the control of wireless in a small Colony such as Hongkong is surrounded by difficulties in every way. There is the difficulty of the unsettled state of China which makes it a very responsible thing for the Government to hand out licences indiscriminately and the exercising of control involves the employment of a certain amount of labour. It was therefore a very great disappointment to local radio enthusiasts when the Government did not fulfil its promise with regard to the erection of a Government controlled Radio-phone Society which, in addition to sending out typhoon warnings, bank raids or police warnings and other items of public interest would also have been available for broadcasting music. Whatever the reason, the scheme fell through and local radio enthusiasts were left to their own devices. The local Radio Society has broadcasted lately with excellent results but they are unable to proceed on more ambitious lines, until evidence is forthcoming of greater interest on the part of the public. Having regard to future possibilities in the matter of re-laying from stations which can call on a greater variety of entertainment talent, it is surely not too much to ask the possessors of wireless sets locally to join the Society and be content for the present with the best that the Colony can give them.

The House of Commons has adjourned for the Summer recess without having succeeded in bringing to an end the deadlock between the parties to the coal dispute. The Government attitude is that the question can only be settled between the parties themselves and when questioned as to whether he did not consider that acceptance by the miners of the proposals brought forward by representatives of the Churches would lead to a position in which the help of the Government would be required, the Secretary for Mines replied that if anything came of the ballot on more favourable lines than hitherto, the Government would miss no opportunity of doing its utmost to secure a genuine and complete settlement. This, presumably, would involve a special session, as the House will not otherwise meet again until November 9.

TAI O PIRACY.**FOURTH MAN ALLEGED AS IMPLICATED.****PIRATES' CALLOUSNESS.**

Further details of a piracy of a fishing vessel which occurred about ten miles from Tai O, Lantau Island, on May 29 were given at the Magistrate's yesterday by a small boy, a member of the crew, in giving evidence.

Three Chinese have already been committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions on charges of complicity in the piracy and yesterday's hearing concerned a fourth man who is alleged to have been concerned in the piracy.

The boy member of the crew spoke of the fishing vessel being boarded by men from another boat which came alongside and of the women on the fishing boat being pushed overboard and prevented from clinging to the side. No member of the crew of the fishing vessel had since been seen. Witness escaped by swimming to the shore after many hours buffeting in rough seas.

Witness deposed to a fourth man remaining on the pirates' boat when the attack on the fishing boat was made but he could not swear that the prisoner was the man.

The case was adjourned.

H.K.V.D.C.**A PLEASING PROMENADE
CONCERT.**

A "pleasing" programme of familiar and popular items was rendered by the band of the East Surrey Regiment on the Volunteer Parade ground yesterday evening, the entertainment being thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience comprised of members and others interested in the Corps.

In addition to the band, items were rendered by Mr. H. E. Gardner whose excellent tenor voice was well suited to "Onaway Awaka" and "Beneath Thy Window," and Miss V. Jefford whose excellent rendering of the dances "Romance" and "French Folly" received well merited approbation.

The items rendered by the band were "Lorraine" (Gannes), "Mercenary Mary" (Godfrey), "Selection from Madame Butterfly" (Puccini), "Henry VIII Dances" (German), "Four Ages of Man" (Lachner), Selections from "Gondoliers" and "Rose Marie" and the inevitable and unattractive "Charleston."

ing Ford becomes as ubiquitous as the Ford we know on the roads to-day but having regard to the advantages offered by flying as a means of travel the progress in the formation of regular air routes may be quicker than many of us imagine. The airman is gloriously independent. He knows nothing of the dreary tedium of air railway travelling, the tragedy of missed connections, and he is immune from the fallibility of porters. If it rains he can fly above the clouds into the sunshine. In fact, like Shakespeare's Puck, he can "put a girdle round the earth," not perhaps in forty minutes, as did that speedy sprite, but in a remarkably short space of time.

The House of Commons has adjourned for the Summer recess without having succeeded in bringing to an end the deadlock between the parties to the coal dispute. The Government attitude is that the question can only be settled between the parties themselves and when questioned as to whether he did not consider that acceptance by the miners of the proposals brought forward by representatives of the Churches would lead to a position in which the help of the Government would be required, the Secretary for Mines replied that if anything came of the ballot on more favourable lines than hitherto, the Government would miss no opportunity of doing its utmost to secure a genuine and complete settlement. This, presumably, would involve a special session, as the House will not otherwise meet again until November 9.

FUTURIST POETRY.**A RESIDENT'S VIEWS ON SUBJECT.****SLEEPER v. CATS.**

[By "Seigmundis."]

Poetry is not, as some may imagine it to be, a number of verses, with so many set lines containing so many feet, and written in a certain recognised metre. It is a form by which a sufficiently intelligent person can express his or her thoughts, feelings or emotions in a way which is different from ordinary prose, in that it is more elegant and refined, more powerfully vivid and exalted, and much more free, more noble, and more ingenious in construction.

Through the many centuries that are past, whenever a new movement in Art attained a certain vogue, people were bound to regard at first the tenets of its advocates as being too unreasonable and unwanted. But as years passed, their opinions or ideas of the thing changed.

Not Literature Yet.

The far-fung impossibility of the new movement was forgotten, and the opinions for which it stands were taken to be normal. The above is not false, but has actually happened; and when it comes to Futurism, it is therefore necessary, before any criticism may be made, to examine and find out what its supporters are aiming at.

In painting as well as in music, the significant modernisms or new ideas established cannot, and are not, disregarded or disrespected. With poetry in Futurist style, however, there is a little difference; for, even though we accept and can see the sensibleness of its basis or theory, we cannot, as yet, class it as Literature.

Our Life, of Speed.

Concisely, the Futurist explains that conditions of life have been speeding up very much in the course of the last century, till now we live in the heart of a maelstrom of violence, of noise, of speed, and of science and inventions. The result is that our thoughts or feelings have correspondingly changed, and consequently we need a new and altogether different form of expression.

Literature, too, is not exempted. We must pour out from our cornucopia of modern plenty an abundance of essential words, without being worried by grammar, such as finite verbs and qualifying adjectives, and stops. It is important that we leap from one idea to another without being hampered by the slightest rule. Plus and minus and other mathematical signs are used instead of the usual commas, semi-colons, or full-stops. The pace must be regulated, by musical representations; and sounds must not be described, but words must be made up to imitate them. In stress, we do not employ italics, but use

different coloured inks anywhere at will.

60-miles-an-hour Thoughts.

The efforts of a Futurist poet may at first sight seem a little disconcerting, but there is, upon closer or more experienced perusal, the real meaning in interpretation in the poem, done in Futurist style. Like Post Impressionism and Cubism, the effects are rather barbaric and chaotic; but even as the Cubist breaks away from the conventions of painting in picturing his ideas by a series of confused colours placed as best to convey the general meaning to anyone who may happen to look at it, so the Futurist breaks from the already unconventional ordinary form of poetry to portray his "sixty-miles-an-hour" thoughts or feelings in a form which is faster, more lively and pulsating.

Because Futurist poetry is a newly-born thing of Art, very few are apt to understand it completely. The poet seldom, if ever, supplements his poems by explanatory notes. The reason is, he believes every reader has no time to read the notes, the reader must take the words or representations that are seen and calculate within himself as to what they mean and stand for, arriving at a conclusion, almost instantaneous, before his eyes see the next word.

Here's an Example.

Thus, if the poet were to describe how a sleeping and snoring idiot was awakened by the hideous noises of cats on a balcony below, and how he dispersed them by pouring cold water over them, he would write something like this:—

Man = gurg! gurg!
Wall/cats = Psist!! Meow!!
etc.

Noise + ear = ix...?!!...
30 2nds:—

jug — 1 gal — 0" ISPOSH!!
cats

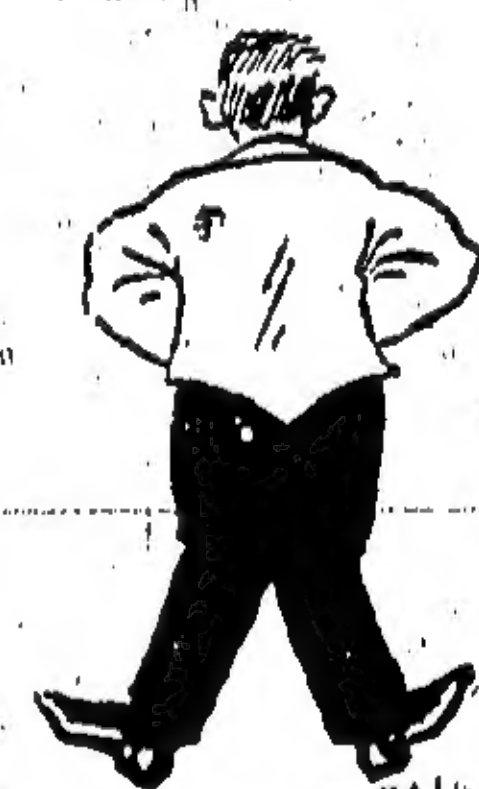
= (Psist! Meow! etc.)n...
2 2nds:—

Balcony—cats = shoo..oo..I
Man = 14 stone 10 lb.
bed

.. Man > cat

Some Arguments.

It may be absurd, but it fulfils the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry. Whether it is Literature or not is a question which can only be decided with time, though even now a careful Futurist scarcely dare assert it is. But no thinking person can say that we have not changed in our mode of living, and also refuse to accept the Futurist proposition that the great change in our emotional life must necessarily have an altogether new form by which we moderns can express ourselves. The whole dispute is whether this form of expression is absolutely adaptable. Perhaps, if it is not found quite suitable, then we may even use "skeleton heiroglyphics in conjunction with the signs and words already employed so as to bring out more clearly the actual meaning of the poems. — Contributed to the "China Mail."

TIT-BITS OF HONGKONG'S SUMMER.

No -



- THIS IS NOT -



- A NEW FORM -



- OF CHARLESTON -



- BUT MERELY -



- A BAD ATTACK OF PRICKLY HEAT! -

Local residents may find solace—after seeing this cartoon—in the fact that the old Chinese calendar says that to-morrow is the beginning of autumn.

THOUGHT CONTROL.

A THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY LECTURE.

OCCULTISM COMPARED.

At the last public meeting of the Hongkong Lodge Theosophical Society, Mr. H. E. Lane, part gave an address on Thought Control in which he said in brief:

There is a certain difference between Thought Control, as understood by the average well-balanced and virtuous man of the world, and that of an Occultist, and this difference arises in regard to the position that the mind holds towards the man. In ordinary parlance we mean by thought-control that the mind has been developed to such an extent that the passions and appetites of the body, the lower emotions that hurry people away without reflection, are dominated by the powers of the mind and that such a man is not determined in his actions by the various attractions that surround him outside, but by a mass of experiences recorded in what is called his memory and by a certain rule of conduct laid down by the mind in a moment of calm when the desire nature is silent.

But there is another stage to which this man may come. He may come into contact with a great philosophy of life which explains to him something more of the workings of the mind. He may come, for instance, into contact with the great theosophical teachings, and in that philosophy he may learn a new view of the Universe which will largely modify his outlook upon life and his own position in it. He will realise far more than he did before he studied things from a Theosophical standpoint, the enormous influence of his thoughts, that the mind is actually making definite existences or entities which the mind sends out into the world, working either for good or for evil on the minds and upon the lives of people with whom the creator of these entities—not necessarily need come into personal contact to produce far-reaching results, which inevitably will react on him who sent them out.

Personal Responsibility. Hence he will begin to understand his tremendous personal responsibility in the world of thought as well as in the worlds of feeling and desires and physical actions. He may be purifying or fouling the minds of his generation, he may be helping or hindering the progress of the world. He will realise that each time when there arises in him a noble thought he has set up in himself an attractive centre to which other noble thoughts will be drawn by magnetic affinity so that his own mind will be helped and strengthened. And as he learns to understand this mental brotherhood which binds all men together, his daily life will deal more with thought than with action, and he will come to know that in the region of the invisible there are generated all the forces which come down into the psychic and physical life.

The man who thus has learnt to control his thoughts and consciously to use them for the helping of his fellowmen is now a candidate to enter that steeper and shorter Ancient Path that leads to human Perfection within a greatly lessened number of lives, which the bulk of humanity will accomplish only after hundreds of lives spent in aimless drifting about. The earnest man who will have realised something of the deeper truth of the nature of life around him will then suddenly recognise something which is behind the mind, that the mind which seemed so great, the ruler of the world and its monarch, is clearly subordinated to something which is vastly sublimer, which at moments only shines out for a moment and then again is veiled. To him then has come down into the mind a ray of light, a glimpse of the soul, which he dimly feels is himself and yet is far greater than himself—the Mind. He will then learn to define his Soul as that which individualises the Universal Spirit, which focusses the Universal Light into a single point, which is, as it were, a receptacle into which is poured the Spirit, so that which in itself is universal, poured into this receptacle appears as separate, identical in its essence with the Universal Spirit always but separated now in its manifestation; the purpose of this separation being that an individual may develop and grow, that there may be an individualised life potent on every plane in the Universe; that it may know on the physical and on the psychical planes as it knows on the spiritual, and have no break in consciousness in all the worlds of rarer and denser aggregation of divine matter.

As each new birth comes and new experience in the worlds of

LOCAL HISTORY.

CHINESE CHAMBER ON TRADE.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS.

The Hongkong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has decided to compile data on the history and development of local Chinese trade, and commercial guilds affiliated to the Chamber are to be asked to furnish details concerning their respective branches.

This was announced at yesterday's committee meeting. Mr. Li Yau-tsun presided, supported by Mr. J. M. Wong (vice-chairman) and Mr. Ip Lan-chuen (secretary). There were about forty present.

Matters which came up at the meeting comprised:—
The Chamber recently took up with the authorities a complaint made by the Vegetable and Fruit Guild of Hongkong regarding the system of searching by Police. The situation has improved considerably and the Guild wrote to the Chamber a letter of appreciation.

Similar complaints were lodged by the Poultry Association from Mongkok. Police Headquarters have asked for evidence so that police who commit alleged offences may be prosecuted.

The Chinese undertakers of Hongkong recently had a dispute with their employers, and threatened to strike. They complained to the Chamber of the alleged treatment by employers. The Chamber some weeks ago acted as intermediary and effected a settlement which gave the undertakers an increase in wages, but according to the workers, the employers have failed to carry out the understanding.

H. S. FIRESTONE, JR.

READY TO TELL COOLIDGE.

Paul Smith's, N.Y., July 31. "Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., vice-president of the Firestone Tire Company, will make a report on the rubber growing situation in the Far East to President Coolidge on Monday, having just completed his tour of inspection of rubber plantations in that region."

The rubber situation is claiming the close attention of President Coolidge and the secretary of commerce, Herbert Hoover, who hope to achieve greater independence from British sources of production.

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., and a staff of rubber experts spent several weeks in the Philippines early in the present year, visiting the rubber growing districts of Mindanao and adjacent islands. He submitted a plan for amending the land laws of the Philippines which would permit rubber production on a large scale by corporations.—Associated Press.

matter has to be gained, this Soul casts out into new temporal dense-matter vestures a part of itself, to gather through them for itself new experience in the worlds of action, of feeling and of thought.

Mind in Man.

And this part of the Soul which is flowing, protruding downwards on to the lower planes, this puny tentacle of the Immortal Soul, the imperishable True Self, is what we call the Mind-in-man, a part of the Soul, working and confined in the brain, greatly dimmed by it in consciousness, unable to pierce through this thicker veil of matter, and thus all the greatness that we know as the Mind is only this struggling blinded part of the Soul, working in this brain prison for purposes of the Soul's growth. Thus he will know himself as this imperishable Soul, and the mind only as its temporal and sorely limited manifestation. He will realise that his Soul, his true Ego, is one and the same through all his many lives on earth, ever growing in more perfect manifestation and self-realisation with the overcoming of the illusions of the worlds of forms. He will learn the truth of the ancient teaching that "The Mind is the Great Slayer of the Real, let the Disciple Slay the Slayer." For the Spirit-World there is Reality, it is only as the process of differentiation proceeds that illusion is produced, it is this mind that makes the illusion. And unless the Disciple learns to fully subject to that individualised centre into which the all-consciousness of the Universal Self is focussed, called the Soul, his Mind—that puny part of the Soul working under the blinding limitations of physical brain matter—unless he learns to get rid of this illusive power of the mind which is the slayer of the Real, will never be able to penetrate into the Sanctuary of the Inner Temple where in serenity and splendour overdwells the Divine, his True Self.

IN THE PACIFIC.

DEPOPULATION AND ITS CAUSES.

A PLANT SENSATION.

London, August 6. "The 'Origin of Species', 'Tutankhamen's Cosmetics', 'Putroleum Flaming within Measurable Time', 'Social Justice of Inheritance Wealth' are among the diversity of subjects so far discussed by the British Association at Oxford."

Captain Pitt Rivers lectured to the Section of Anthropology on the depopulation of the Pacific. He detailed several interesting causes, but concluded that there was no evidence of a decline in the numbers before the advent of Europeans, and stated that defenders of the innate native degeneracy theory are unable to produce proof of the extinction of races due to anything but European contact.—Reuter.

Plant Life.

Rugby, August 6. Parliament having dispersed, political topics of discussion have receded a trifle into the background. For the moment more interest is being taken in the proceedings of the British Association for the advancement of science, which have been honoured by the participation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

What is considered one of the most remarkable demonstrations which have ever been given before the Association was that made by Sir Jagadis Chander Bose, the Indian scientist, this afternoon. Hitherto men of science have held the belief that the life mechanism of plants is a wholly different thing from that of animals, one being constantly passive and the other aggressive and active. Outwardly, therefore, it has not appeared that there is any continuity between them.

The contention advanced by Sir Jagadis, after long continued experiments in Calcutta that have been arousing world attention, is that such assumptions are entirely wrong. He says that plants have hearts, and that he can record the heart beats clearly and vary those beats simply by administering stimulants or depressants.

By means of an exceedingly delicate apparatus Sir Jagadis Bose to-day was able to show on sensitised plates the reactions of plants to drugs. To prove that sap in plants is driven in the same way as blood in man, the lecturer put a dying marigold into ether and another dying marigold into deadly poison. The first plant revived, but the second drooped and died.

The audience of scientists watched with intense excitement a snap-dragon's struggle for life. A spot of light representing the snap-dragon's pulse was thrown on the wall of a darkened room. Poison was administered to the plant. The spot of light moved to the left toward death. Then, when almost at the point of death, the snap-dragon was given ether. For minute after minute the spot of light remained stationary whilst the forces of life and death met in combat. Then the light moved to the right toward life. Its first movement to the right was greeted with a storm of applause.

Remarkable Skull.

Another remarkable feature has been the exhibition of a skull discovered at Gibraltar by Miss Garrod. It was a striking commentary on the position that women scientists hold to-day. Miss Garrod made the discovery whilst excavating a site at Devil's Tower. Sir Arthur Keith declared this discovery to be important. He said that it was the first completely representative skull of a Neanderthal child yet found. It was the skull of a boy aged from eight to ten years. There was no doubt that the kind of men living in Europe at this time over 20,000 years ago were a most peculiar species. They were more different from us than we could realise. They differed far more from us than the fair Nordic differs from the black negro.

Sir William Boyd Dawkins described how the Neanderthal man had no chin, and could not assume an erect attitude. The date of Neanderthal man was so infinitely remote that they could only measure it by geological evolution.—British Wireless Service.

PARCEL POST.

Under an order made by the Governor in Council under section 3 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1926, Ordinance No. 7 of 1926, on July 31, the following rates of postage shall be imposed on parcels posted in Hongkong and destined for China as from September 1:—

For a parcel not exceeding:—
3 lbs. \$0.80
11 lbs. \$1.10
22 lbs. \$1.65

SEX QUESTION.

Y.M.C.A. THIRST FOR INFORMATION.

IN CHRISTIAN SETTING.

Helsingford, August 6. Among the resolutions passed at the final session of the Y.M.C.A. World Conference was one which observes that the Conference amply evidenced that boys and young men are greatly concerned with the sex question.

The resolution urges the Y.M.C.A. to impress on parents their obvious duty of giving accurate knowledge of sex to their children and unite with Christian doctors and teachers in finding the best methods of imparting this in a Christian setting.

Professor Elliot, summarising the discussions, remarked that the demand for information on this question had been more insistent than any other.—Reuter.

CHINA'S WAR.

WHAT SUN CHUAN-FANG WILL DO.

Peking, August 6. According to the Chinese Press, Marshal Wu Pei-fu issued a circular telegram on the 4th instant announcing that Sun Chuan-fang had agreed to undertake defensive measures in connection with the Southern invasion of Hunan.

Foreign circles believe that Sun Chuan-fang is unlikely to move against the invaders as long as they remain in Hunan, but will take action if Kiangsi or Fukien is threatened.

It is reported in Chinese financial circles that the Ministry of Finance is submitting to the Cabinet a plan to float Treasury Bonds for twenty million dollars, to be termed "Fifteenth Year Bonds"—Reuter.

BRUTAL ATTACK.

EUROPEAN BEATEN BY CHINESE.

Shanghai, August 6. While a mining engineer, named Mr. Morgan, of the Anglo-American Coal Company, was returning to Changsha on July 14 in a junk from a trip to the mines, retreating soldiers attacked him and seized the junk, the boatmen fleeing.

The soldiers bound, gagged and brutally beat Morgan and threatened to kill him and throw his body in the river, but after twenty-four hours, during which he was bound and gagged, they released him.

The boatmen returned and found him in a parous condition and conveyed him to Changteh which city he reached apparently more dead than alive.

A missionary, Dr. Tootell, attended to him, and by the end of July he had sufficiently recovered to return to Changsha.—Reuter.

LADY NOVELIST.

DEATH OF MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE.

London, August 6. The death is announced of Mrs. Little, the novelist, wife of the late Archibald John Little.—Reuter.

Mrs. Archibald Little was born in Madeira, and married in 1886 the pioneer of the upper Yangtze, the late Mr. Archibald Little, who was the author of "The Far East" and "Through the Yangtze Gorges". Mrs. Little was the founder, and later the President of the Tien Tu Hui, or Anti-Foot-binding Society of China, and was Vice-President of the Women's Conference at Shanghai in 1900. She lectured before the Geographical Societies all over Britain. She published a number of books, mostly on China—including "The Land of the Blue Gown"—many novels, and magazine and newspaper articles; besides editing her husband's "Across Yunnan."

A SOVIET BILLET.

Moscow, August 6. Kuibyshev, Vice-President of the Council of the People's Commissars, has been appointed President of the Supreme Council of the National Economy, being relieved of the post of head of the Peasant Workers' Inspection Commissariat.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIES FAIR.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD.

Rugby, August 6. Ten thousand square feet of space in the London section of the British Industries Fair, to be held next February, has been taken by the Empire Marketing Board for the display of Empire food products.—British Wireless Service.

NIGHT CHASE.

LEADS TO DISCOVERY OF EXPLOSIVE.

FOR THE PIRATES?

A startling discovery of explosives, suspected of being used for infernal machines, was made in Canton on Tuesday night, states a report.

Out on patrol, a policeman challenged a pedestrian who, carrying a rattan basket, seemed to move suspiciously. A chase ensued and the fugitive was tripped up by another policeman in the fashionable residential section of the western suburb.

Giving a name, and his age as 30, the arrested man described himself as having come from Yungkong, a port in the south of the province, and as staying in a boarding house. He was unaware of the contents of the basket, he insisted, and was carrying it for another man to a tow-boat leaving for the interior.

A bag of explosive was found in the basket. One surmise is that the substance may have found its way into the hands of pirates up-country who lay mines in the waterways and exact blackmail from travellers.

PRINCE GEORGE.

RECEPTIONS AT ICHANG WITH CHINESE.

THE PORT IN FESTIVITY.

Ichang, July 26. Rear-Admiral Cameron, and H.R.H. Prince George returned to Ichang from their up-river trip four days ago, and remained in Ichang till this morning. Most of the foreign community had an opportunity at one or other of the functions held of meeting the Prince.

Mr. A. P. Blunt, British Consul, gave a reception to Chinese at midday, on Saturday and many of the civil and military officials, met the Prince and Admiral then. On the afternoon of the same day the officers of the Bee gave a tea at the Recreation Club when a tennis match was played between the officers of the British gunboats in port and the club members. This resulted in a win by the club. On Saturday evening Mr. Blunt gave a dinner to representative men of the foreign community, when they again met the two distinguished visitors. Everyone was charmed by the friendliness displayed by the Prince to all who met him.

There is considerable fear at present amongst the native community of Ichang that another looting may take place. The soldiers are in arrears in their wages for the first time for many months, and the reason is said to be that less money is being received here from the opium tax than formerly. Much of the Szechuan opium is said to be now sent by a northern route and does not come through Ichang. Troops are said to be leaving soon for the Hunan border.

Gen. Paung Kuang-yin, Commander of the 7th Allied Brigade (Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's 4th division), has arrived in Shanghai and is now inspecting the local troops. He will examine also, the Wusung Forts defences and later will hold a formal review.—"N.C. Daily News."

BOOTLEGGERS.

LOSE HEAVILY BY BIG HURRICANE.

Miami, July 30. A serious situation confronts the bootleggers and whisky smugglers of the Florida coast owing to the destruction of many of the great liquor warehouses in the Bahama Islands during the recent West Indian hurricane. These buildings were constructed in the last two years for the purpose of storing alcoholic beverages brought from England for sale to smugglers.

The total loss to great bootlegging firms is known to be enormous and much of it was not insured. Dozens of small boats which used to run the liquor from Nassau and Bimini to the mainland have been wrecked and it will be many weeks before normal conditions can be restored. The death list continues to mount. Coast Guard ships are making a careful search of the waters around the Bahamas and almost hourly reports are made of boats sunk or persons drowned.

The total number of dead in the Bahamas and Florida has now reached 66 which does not include those killed or drowned in other islands of the West Indies.—United Press.



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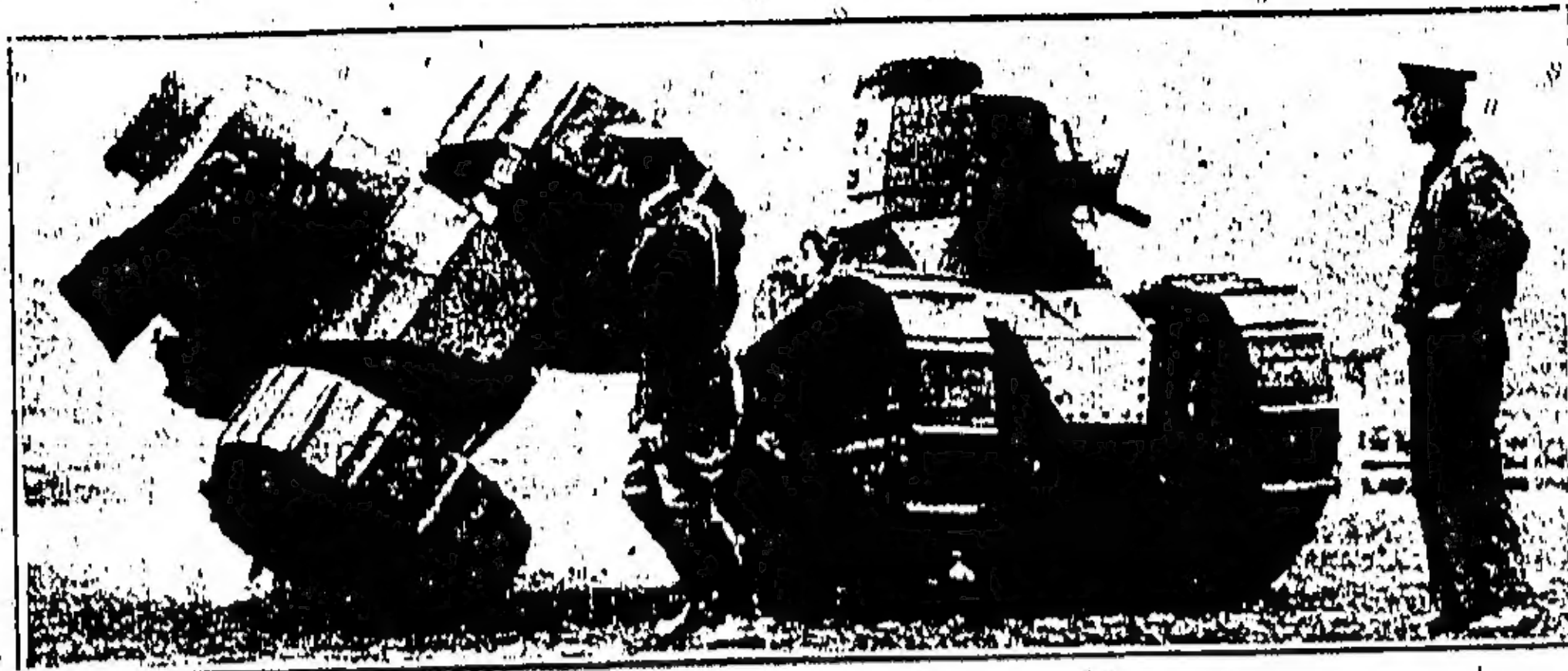
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People and Events in the News of the World



Samuel Laria (30), of New York, permitted a bandit to hold him up, ed him, he hit his assailant, seized ed him, he hit his assailant, seized his gun, and killed him.



This tank, toppled over on its side during a charge in a sham battle at Penn Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania. No one was injured.



Mr. James C. Brady, of New Jersey, who entertained Catholic cardinals on their way to the Eucharistic Congress, was made a Knight of the Order of St. George by the Pope for his contributions to the church.



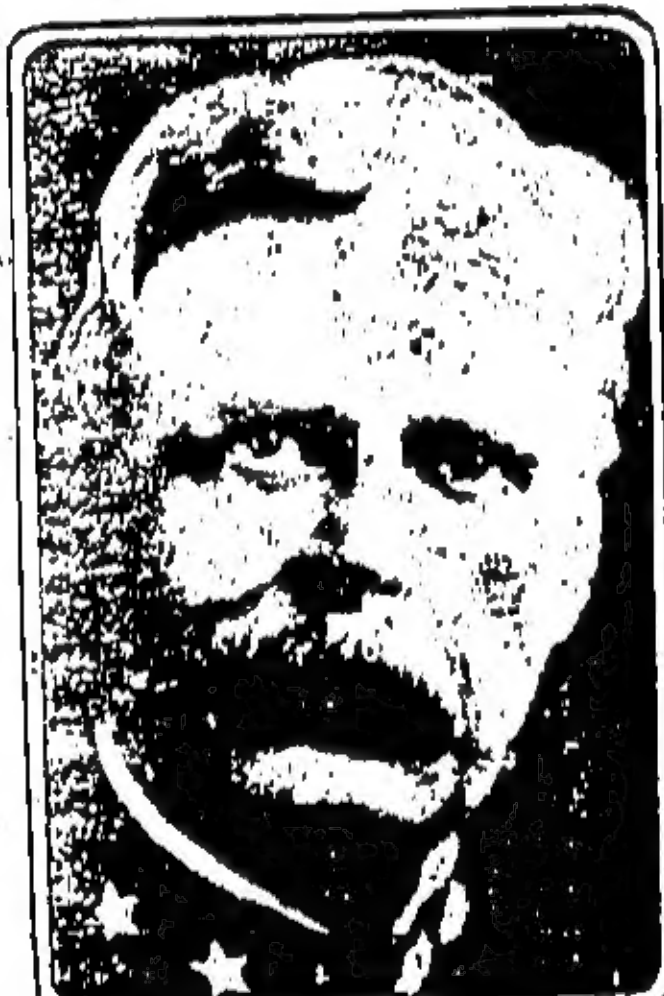
Mrs. Josephine Dula (right), kept her son away from his wife, Mrs. Elsie Himmeler Dula (left), according to evidence given at the trial of the young woman's \$250,000 suit against her mother-in-law in New York.



William S. Vare smiled as he left the meeting of the Committee investigating the huge amounts of money spent in the Pennsylvania primaries. He won the Republican Senatorial nomination.



The romantic elopement of Laura Biddle, a Society girl, from Bryn Mawr was recalled by reports from Paris that the bridegroom, William Rhinelander Stewart, jun., intended to sue for a divorce.



ADMIRAL C. F. HUGHES



DR. WILHELM MARX



PREMIER BRIAND



COMMANDER RICHARD E. BYRD

Admiral C. F. Hughes has been appointed commander of the American fleet. Chancellor Wilhelm Marx, of Germany, sided with President von Hindenburg, of Germany, in opposing the confiscation of the property of the ex-rulers. M. Briand, the late Premier of France. Commander Richard E. Byrd, the first American to fly over the North Pole.



Ziang Chun Wan, a Chinese student, was freed by the Washington Court's after seven years in prison on a charge of murder that could not be proven. He was tried three times for the murder of three members of a Chinese educational mission in 1919.



THOMAS D. SCHALL



ARCHBISHOP CARONNA



FRANK O'REILLY



WAYNE B. WHEELER

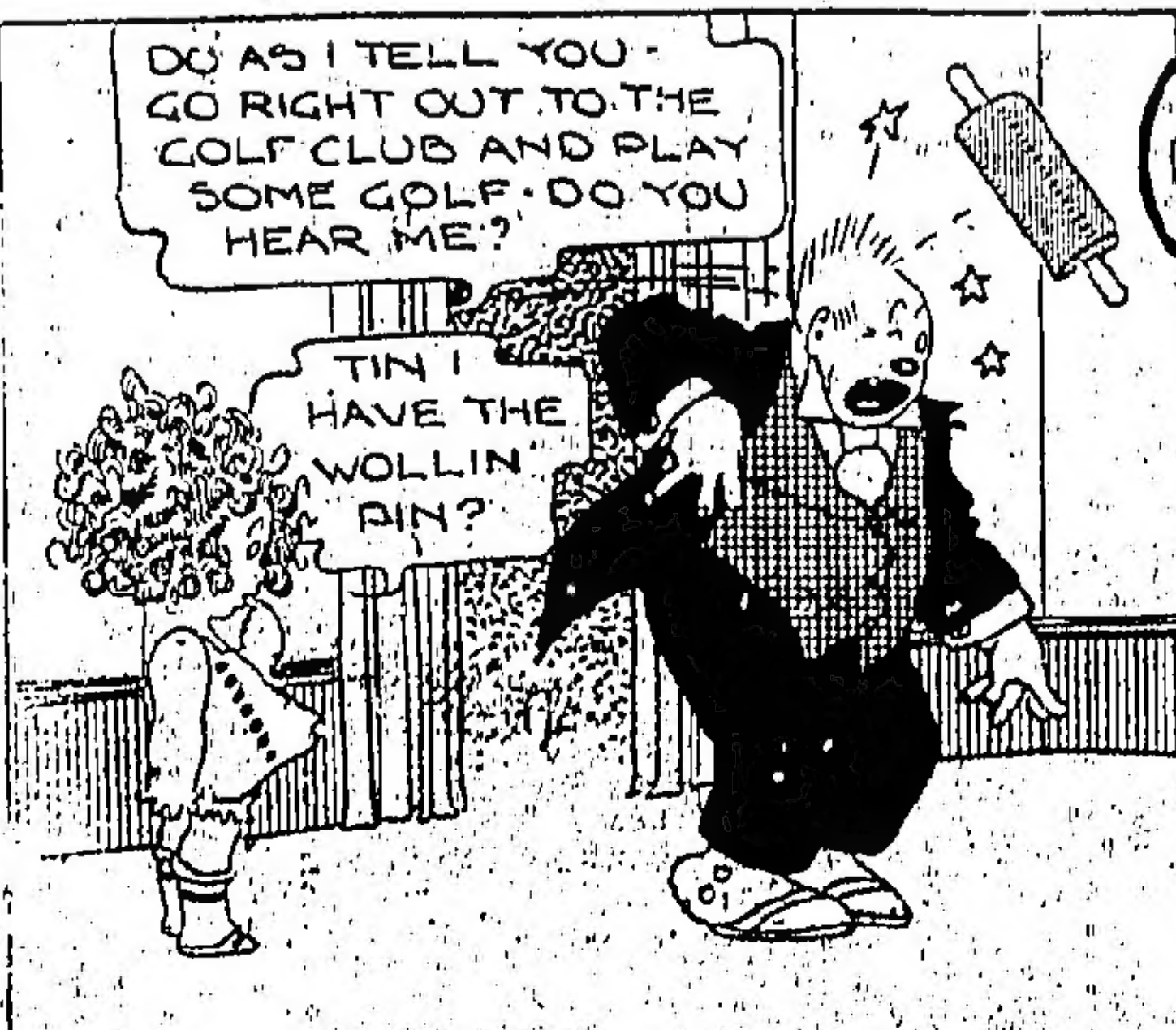
Thomas D. Schall, blind Senator from Minnesota, threw the Senate in a furore by the violence of a speech attacking his political enemies. Archbishop Caronna, who was expelled from Mexico, went to Chicago for the Eucharistic Congress. Father Frank O'Reilly sued George M. Cohan, producer, alleging that one of his hits was plagiarized from a play by the priest. Wayne B. Wheeler, a supporter of the "Drys."

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